FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 072 *12 April 1979*

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HARRISBURG ACCIDENT REMINDER OF NEED FOR NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

LD111202 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

["Top Wisdom"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 11, TASS--TASS political commentator Igor Orlov writes:

The recent accident at the atomic electric power plant near the town of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania--a leakage of radioactive particles, which affected workers of that station and created a threat to the lives of hundreds of thousands residents of that area--has been a reminder how dangerous are the consequences of atomic energy, even used for purely peaceful purposes, if it goes out of control. The going out of control of nuclear weapons, which are being built up at such an alarming pace nowadays entails far more devastating consequences for mankind in their proportions.

If one thinks over this question, he can appreciate the insistent efforts of the Soviet Union, aimed at prevention of a nuclear war, limitation of the arms race, full elimination of nuclear armaments.

Ending of the arms race, removal of the threat of world nuclear war has become in our times the most pressing task for mankind. Leonid Brezhnev emphasized this idea once again when speaking last month before voters in Moscow. He pointed out that the Soviet Union, just as other socialist countries, spares no efforts in the struggle for these aims.

It should be recalled that the United Nations General Assembly at its latest session approved the Soviet proposals on guarantees of security of non-nuclear state, on non-emplacement of nuclear weapons in territories of those countries where there are no such weapon at present, and, what is particularly important, also urged nuclear powers to start the talks on complete ending of production of nuclear weapons and on reduction of their stockpiles. The Soviet Union many times confirmed its readiness to begin such talks.

The USSR proceeds from the view that ending by all states of production of nuclear weapons is the simplest and most effective measure for ending the nuclear arms race and creating the basis for subsequent measures of nuclear disarmament. Such a radical measure would not infringe on anybody's security, including security of states having nuclear weapons. Entire mankind would get rid of unforeseeable consequences connected with the extremely dangerous and burdensome continuation of the arms race. To dally about solution of this important problem means its premeditated further complication.

Analyzing the talks around the problem of nuclear disarmament in the United Nations and outside it, the talks that dragged out for decades, many historians of contemporary international relations justifiably raise the question as to how the world would look now, in the late seventies of the twentieth century, if nuclear weapons were banned at the early stage of their emergence (as the Soviet Union suggested this back in 1946)? How much stronger would be security in the world that would be rid of heavy economic, social and political consequences of the nuclear arms race.

The highest wisdom now lies not in stepping up the arms race and increasing the risk of a nuclear catastrophe, but in ridding mankind of the threat of a new war. This was pointed out again in their declaration by participants in the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty that was held in Moscow late last year.

USSR DOING EVERYTHING POSSIBLE FOR SALT ACCORD

LD080728 Moscow TASS in English 0718 GMT 8 Apr 79 LD

["SALT-II: An Urgent Task"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 8, TASS--"The conclusion of a new Soviet-U.S. treaty on limiting strategic offensive arms would be, undoubtedly, of immense importance for a headway towards real disarmament, PRAVDA writes, commenting in the discussion which has developed in the USA lately on the question of conclusion of a SALT-II agreement. The reaching agreement of this cardinal problem will make it possible to put a certain barrier to a further stockpiling of the most costly and destructive types of weapons.

It would signify further that the process of restraining the arms race, the process which was started on the initiative of the USSR and other socialist countries, is going on, opening up a prospect for a transition from limitation of the growth of armaments to a new stage--their reduction by the two sides. Finally, the conclusion of a SALT-II agreement would exercise a favourable influence on the international climate as a whole.

The Soviet Union does everything that depends on it to reach a reasonable compromise on the problems under discussion, and to make possible the signing of a SALT-II agreement. The will of only the Soviet side is not enough, however, for a successful accomplishment of this important cause".

"According to Washington's official propaganda," PRAVDA goes on, "the U.S. political system is based on the principle that 'wisdom comes from the people'. Recalling this, the newspaper Washington POST states that the present U.S. administration particularly values this principle.

"Well, it has an opportunity to confirm its respect for the will of its citizens over 70 per cent of whom, as shown by the latest public opinion polls, are in favour of concluding a SALT-II agreement despite the intimidation and brain-washing campaign conducted by its opponent. This is the more essential as, according to admission by U.S. leaders themselves, the treaty would contribute to consolidating the existing strategic balance between the USSR and the USA, balance the upsetting of which could cause a serious damage to the interests of the two countries, to the cause of peace and stability in the whole world."

WESTERN CONNIVANCE WITH BEIJING'S MILITARISM SCORED

LD110935 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Apr 79 p 3 LD

[Article by Z. Mirsky, candidate of historical sciences: "China's Aggressiveness and the West's Connivance"]

[Text] China's military adventure against Vietnam was an ignominious failure. It was so obviously a failure that even New York's WALL STREET JOURNAL writes that "it was China, not Vietnam which was taught a lesson." The newspaper emphasizes that "if all the pluses and minuses of China's invasion of Vietnam are weighed, it can be concluded that China's reputation has been seriously damaged and that it has been given a bloody nose." The U.S. newspaper's pronouncement, sharply critical of Beijing, is all the more significant since the Western press has only quite recently taken a different position on the question of China's aggression. In unison with a number of U.S. press organs, a section of the West European NATO countries' mass media tried to present matters in such a way as to give the impression that there was no Chinese aggression, merely a border conflict, and in far-off Asia at that, which has nothing to do with the United States and Western Europe.

What considerations prompted them to behave in this manner? Why did some people in the United States and Western Europe try to play down the repercussions of China's aggression--repercussions dangerous to world peace--and make it seem like a harmless local conflict? This was done, it seems to us, for two reasons.

First, in order to divert suspicion as far as possible from themselves and conceal their own, if not direct at least indirect, assistance to and encouragement of the Beijing militarists and their connivance with their aggressive plans, of which the West was well aware. In other words, to prove that certain imperialist circles had no part in the outbreak of the new military conflict, of a new hotbed of war.

Second, by playing down the scale of Chinese aggression and even trying to blame it on Hanoi, some people in the United States and the West European NATO countries wanted to reassure Americans and Europeans who, not without reason, were anxious, and to persuade them that events in Asia do not concern the European Continent, still less the United States, and do not affect these regions' security or impinge upon the relaxation of tension, to which many high-ranking Western figures swear devotion.

At the same time, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev rightly said, the Chinese troops' invasion of Socialist Vietnam "was made possible largely by the virtual encouragement given the aggressor by certain imperialist circles."

Just what, in fact, were the degree and nature of the involvement of NATO, the military-industrial complex and certain Western political circles in the Chinese aggression against Vietnam? When this topic comes up in the West today, as a rule all fingers point to the United States. They, it is said, are wholly to blame: Western Europe, they say, had nothing to do with it.

It goes without saying that responsibility for the fact that Mao Zedong's heirs and successors invaded Vietnam, killing civilians and destroying their homes, lies with the Pentagon and NATO's U.S. bosses. Washington was perfectly well aware both of Beijing's aggressive intentions toward Vietnam and its other neighbors and of its foreign policy credo, which stems from its hatred of detente, desire for world war and dyed-in-the-wool anti-Sovietism.

As is known, all this, and Beijing's anti-Sovietism in particular, won the hearts of the Pentagon and NATO. They started to play the "China card" on the other side of the ocean. The U.S.-Chinese flirtation began on a foundation of anti-Sovietism.

This was quickly followed by the diplomatic recognition of the Beijing regime and Deng Xiaoping's odious visit to the United States, where he slandered the Soviet Union in every possible way and threatened Socialist Vietnam. And on President Carter's behalf Secretary of the Treasury Blumenthal was already raising the U.S. flag above the U.S. Embassy building in Beijing. That is how Washington played the "China card" on the political level.

Did Western Europe know about all of this? Yes, it did. And it even gave rise to some concern. The French newspaper LE MONDE, for example, wrote: "It is quite clear that in Brzezinski's view enemy number one is the Soviet Union and that all means are fair, starting with a virtual alliance with China, in order to force it to repent. However, does the U.S. administration, which speaks on the whole of the Western world's behalf and whose policy one way or another affects the whole planet, have the right to embark irrevocably on this path?" "Why provoke the Russian bear?" was, according to the U.S. commentator Reston, a question FRG Chancellor Schmidt put to President Carter during the U.S., British, French and FRG leaders' conference in Guadeloupe.

Nevertheless, the matter did not, unfortunately, go beyond the expression of alarm and puzzled questions. Moreover, according to the Western press, the West European participants in the Guadeloupe summit conference, willingly or otherwise, effectively endorsed Washington's policy toward Beijing. Beijing was clearly given to understand that the official West would adopt a "noninterference" stance toward its hostile activities against the Soviet Union and Socialist Vietnam.

It should be emphasized that playing the "China card" had not only a political but also a military aspect. Last spring, on arriving in Beijing, the President's national security affairs assistant Brzezinski informed the Chinese leadership that the United States had agreed to the supply of certain types of weapons to China by West European NATO countries. The New York TIMES wrote openly that Washington had informed London, Paris, and Bonn of "the new U.S. policy, which essentially is not to prevent the British and other allies from making military deliveries to China." The United States, the newspaper declared, "gave its allies the go-ahead." And relishing the prospect of billions in profits from the Chinese orders, the United States' NATO allies did not have to be asked twice to the meal served up by military business.

In Western Europe's military markets, 1978 was in the fullest sense a "Chinese" year. At the beginning of it Beijing concluded a commercial treaty with the Common Market, which granted it most favored nation status and lifted any restrictions on the sale of strategic goods to China. Chinese delegations, mainly military, literally thronged to the countries of Western Europe. A Chinese delegation headed by State Council Vice-Premier Gu Mu was in the FRG in early June and visited the Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm concern. Shortly afterwards the West German magazine WIRTSCHAFTSWOCHE reported that the concern had sold Beijing four BO-105 helicopters, which can be easily adapted for military purposes. Beijing subsequently acquired another 16 helicopters of this type.

In the fall, reporting on the sale to the Chinese of 50 Rolls-Royce jet engines--those fitted to Phantom fighters--13 French Super-Frelon helicopters and U.S. Dedalus equipment used to locate and track submarines, the British magazine NEW STATESMAN drew the highly logical conclusion that "the West has now supplied Beijing with an astonishing quantity of equipment which could be used for military purposes."

The apotheosis of the West's policy of arming the Beijing militarists was London's agreeing to sell Harrier fighters which, as the British press wrote, the Chinese intend to deploy at bases bordering on the USSR.

It cannot, of course, be said that Western Europe failed to realize the seriousness, the danger even, of such a state of affairs. FRG Chancellor Schmidt declared that his country would not supply any weapons to China. At the same time he let it be understood that the Federal Government would not criticize London for its military deal with Beijing either.

At the end of January the French magazine L'EXPRESS reported that the Elysee Palace had decided to break off talks with Beijing on the sale of Mirage-2000 warplanes and to renounce the export to China of all "potentially dangerous equipment."

Statements of this kind reflected not only the realism of, but also to some extent the inconsistencies in the stance of official circles in Western Europe. These inconsistencies remained even when the militarist policy of the Beijing leaders, with NATO's and the military business' political and material support, led China to commit aggression against Socialist Vietnam.

So, was the West a party to China's aggression? There can scarcely be any doubt on that count, just as there can be no doubt that support for Beijing's militarism could boomerang against European security, the relaxation of tension and the Vienna talks. "We must be fully aware where such stances lead", LE MONDE wrote. "It is a return to cold war, and perhaps to something even worse." In a retort to those who sought and indeed still seek to depict Beijing's aggression as a limited, local conflict, the magazine AFRIQUE NOUVELLE pointed out that "the war unleashed against Vietnam by Beijing is no local threat, this aggression is a serious warning to all peoples of the grave consequences of Chinese expansionism."

The Chinese invasion of Vietnam ended in ignominious failure. But the causes which provoked that aggression and the conditions and circumstances which contributed to it remain and are accordingly being carefully analyzed. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, "for international politics there is, perhaps, nothing more important than that correct conclusions be drawn from the ordeals which the world is currently enduring. The most serious of these in recent time is the invasion of Socialist Vietnam by Chinese troops." And if the world has emerged from this ordeal without catastrophic consequences it is thanks to the Vietnamese people's heroism, fortitude and lofty reponsibility for the fate of peace, and to the Soviet Union's truly revolutionary self-restraint. "If China wanted to put the Russians in a difficult position," the WALL STREET JOURNAL writes, "its invasion of Vietnam clearly did exactly the opposite. In mankind's eyes the Russians showed themselves to be people of great statesmanship."

China's military adventure in Vietnam was a failure, but its rulers' aggressive schemes and aggressive disposition remain. That is why it is important that the forces standing guard over peace and socialism be vigilant and in a state of combat readiness. That is why it is so important that certain political circles in the West, which on the one hand declare their devotion to peace and detente and on the other encourage Beijing's militarism and anti-Sovietism, put an end to such an equivocal stance, which jeopardizes peace in Europe and throughout the world. China's aggression against Vietnam has demonstrated the dangers with which the anti-Soviet game with the "China card" is fraught. Such attempts by Western anti-Soviets can not only undermine peace but also backfire against the authors of such a venture.

SOFIA WFTU MEETING CONDEMNS PRC AGGRESSION AGAINST VIETNAM

LD102240 Moscow TASS in English 2036 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, April 10, TASS--The trade union movement and progressive public opinion of the whole world come out in defence of Vietnam's sovereignty and demand full and unconditional withdrawal of the Chinese troops beyond the historical border between Vietnam and China, which the two sides committed themselves to respect, says the resolution of the session of the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions, which opened here today. The delegates to the session have strongly condemned the Chinese aggression against the SRV and expressed full solidarity with the struggle of the Vietnamese people in defence of its national independence.

This aggression, says the resolution, is a crude violation of the U.N. Charter, all standards of interstate relations and constitutes a grave threat to peace in that area, to peace all over the world. The monstrous crimes perpetrated by the Chinese troops in the temporarily occupied areas, the massacre of defenceless civilians, destruction of factories and villages, plunder and destruction of border areas are a real tragedy for Vietnam, whose sole striving is the country's restoration. At the same time, this aggression is a tragedy for the Chinese people itself having great revolutionary traditions, the people whose real interests are served by the construction of a new society in its country.

The WFTU General Council calls upon the working people and trade unions of the whole world to give all-round aid to the Vietnamese people, to join their efforts for moral and material solidarity with Vietnam, including through sending to that country of funds for the reconstruction of the areas destroyed by the enemy.

UN DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION

LD112140 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

["For the Convocation of a World Disarmament Conference"--TASS headline]

[Excerpt] New York, April 11, TASS--An ad hoc committee on world disarmament conference has started to function at the United Nations headquarters. The idea to hold such a forum was advanced by the Soviet Union and received the extensive support of the world public and many United Nations member-countries.

Speaking at the opening of the special committee, Soviet representative Yuriy Fokin noted that the disarmament problem was of a universal nature, concerned the vital interests of all nations and states and for this reason could be solved only through concerted action. The special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament, held last year, showed the necessity of such world forums. The Soviet Union supports the proposal to hold a second special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament in 1982. At the same time the Soviet Union continues to come out consistently for the holding of a world disarmament conference and regards it as a logical step forward in the efforts of states in this field.

KATUSHEV HOLDS TALKS WITH UNCTAD OFFICIAL

LD111642 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 11, TASS--Today Konstantin Katushev, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, received Gamani Corea, secretary general of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). Matters pertaining to the forthcoming fifth session of the UNCTAD were touched upon during the conversation.

U.S. POLICY SEEKS TO UNDERMINE PEACE BETWEEN YAR, PDRY

LD101848 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Sergey Kulik commentary]

[Text] U.S. President Carter, circumventing Congress, has decided to sell the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] arms worth $390 million. Here is what Sergey Kulik, TASS political observer, writes in this connection:

The President has implemented a stipulation in the arms export control legislation permitting him to make a personal decision in an emergency, when such sales are demanded in the interests of U.S. national security.

However, is U.S. national security threatened in far away Yemen? Even a paper such as the New York TIMES answers this negatively. A day before Carter announced the emergency situation in connection with the conflict between North and South Yemen, the paper admitted, the Arab League called the sides to talks. Soon afterward a cease-fire began, and the talks between the leaders of the YAR and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] led to an agreement to unify the two countries.

The U.S. President's decision at such a moment eloquently speaks for the fact that the U.S. national security interests are threatened by the establishment of peace on the border between the two Yemeni states. By sending arms to the YAR, the administration has testified that it is not interested in good-neighborly relations between Aden and San'a'. Washington needs not peace, but tension in the south of Arabia, a situation of constant conflict under which the United States might more easily step up the arms race in the Near East and interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign Arab states in its own imperialist interests.

The nature of the arms being supplied by Washington once more shows that the United States is trying by all possible means to worsen the situation in the south of Arabia, pouring oil on the fire. The F-5 fighters, M-60 tanks and long-range artillery being sent to San'a' are offensive weapons which, as the New York TIMES points out, will, as official circles in Washington admit, be used in war against the PDRY. About 300 U.S. specialists are being sent to the YAR to service the equipment. Time will show who and what Washington will send into North Yemen under the pretext of protecting those specialists.

The massive supply of U.S. arms aimed at undermining a peaceful settlement of relations between the PDRY and the YAR reveals once again the essence of the United State's dangerous policy in the Near East and represents a new challenge from Washington to the Arab states, which have unanimously supported the normalization of relations between the two Yemeni states, without any kind of foreign interference.

PRC INVASION OF VIETNAM USEFUL LESSON IN PRACTICAL MAOISM

LD120827 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[PRAVDA political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov article: "A Lesson in Perfidy"]

[Text] The concept of "teacher by negative example" was once common in the Beijing political lexicon. That was what Mao Zedong called the imperialists. Each evil deed, according to him, in addition to its many negative aspects, has one positive aspect, since it teaches the peoples a valuable lesson. This saying of Chairman Mao's has come back like a boomerang to strike his heirs. By carrying out an armed invasion of a sovereign state's territory with the intention of "teaching a lesson" to recalcitrant Vietnam, they have taught the people of the world a useful lesson in practical Maoism.

For China's Asian neighbors the lesson is, above all, that Beijing's territorial claims are by no means propagandist twaddle; that the Maoists read the list of the "lost territories" of the Middle Kingdom (in Chinese history textbooks it includes Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Thailand, Malaysia, Burma, Nepal, part of India and other countries) as a program for their military and political expansion. Deng Xiaoping himself drew a parallel between two Chinese attacks on neighboring states.

"I hope that the punitive operation against Vietnam will be carried out over a shorter space of time than the 33 days which were needed for a similar action against India," he told the president of the KYODO agency.

"What lesson does China want to teach Vietnam?", the Japanese inquired.

"Our aim is to make it clear to them that they cannot do as they please," Deng snapped out, without beating about the bush.

This statement gave the Japanese public much food for thought. "Deng Xiaoping," the newspaper YOMIURI notes, "will have to answer for the cost of the attack on Vietnam from the viewpoint of China's international prestige. The Japanese-Chinese peace and friendship treaty, particularly its notorious article on hegemonism, was also a victim of these events. The Japanese Government found itself in a difficult position: To call Beijing's actions military intervention would mean accusing it of violating the Japanese-Chinese treaty, which condemns hegemonism."

The military and political failure of the Chinese invasion has had profound echoes not only outside of China, but also within the country. It has exacerbated domestic difficulties as well as disagreements in the Maoist ruling clique. The consequences of this are making themselves felt. Beijing, for instance, has frozen a number of contracts signed with Japan for the delivery of industrial equipment worth a total of over $2 billion.

However, business circles in capitalist countries are not just concerned about a possible reduction in orders. Intoxication with the "Chinese boom" has given way to an alarming hangover with more serious causes. The Maoists were counting on "teaching a lesson" to Vietnam, but in fact gave an object lesson to those whom they would like to involve in an "international front for the struggle against hegemonism." In the United States, Japan and Western Europe, where some people had yielded to the charm of playing the "Chinese card" against the Soviet Union, 17 February brought great soberness and insight.

What naive shortsightedness was manifested in the attempts to flirt with Beijing so as not to "alienate it from the international community"! [paragraph continues]

If China, hardly having embarked on the path of modernization, already sees itself as the gendarme of Asia, what will be the international consequences of the capital, equipment and combat hardware which ill-starred politicians are planning to grant the Maoists, in dreaming of using Beijing as an "anti-Soviet counterweight"? Their stake turned out to be complicity in the rearming of a regime whose policy has now become a most serious threat to peace.

Finally, by providing an example of Maoism in practice, the Beijing clique showed how hegemonism is forming a bloc with imperialism. The "parallel interests" of Washington and Beijing which Brzezinski talked about with Mao's heirs can be clearly glimpsed through the example of the Indochina problem. After the failure of their aggression, the Maoists tried in the "Li Xiannian memorandum" to distort the real history of Chinese-Vietnamese relations in recent times. That is why it is expedient to cite certain facts--some of which are known, some of which have been made public only recently--which form an eloquent chain.

First of all, it was none other than Zhou Enlai who spoke at the Geneva conference in 1954 in favor of dividing Vietnam "on the Korean model." Although the historic victory of Dien Bien Phu opened up the path to liberating the entire country, the Chinese spokesman advocated ending military operations. "The Korean War is over," Zhou Enlai said then. "Now we must put an end to the Indochina war in the same way."

Ho Chi Minh, as is known, agreed to the partition only on the condition that general elections for the reunification of the country take place 2 years later. When the holding of the elections was wrecked, when the American imperialists, taking the place of the French colonialists, flouted the Geneva accords and began arming the Saigon regime, the Vietnamese were faced with the task of overthrowing it. However, Beijing came out unambiguously against unleashing a broad armed struggle in the south. The Maoists insisted on the tactics of limited partisan actions so as not to "jeopardize the north." They suggested that it is better to keep half the country than to lose it all. In reality at that time Beijing regarded Hanoi as a convenient buffer, preferring American combat hardware to remain south of the 17th parallel rather than moving closer to the Chinese border.

When the notorious "Tonkin resolution," adopted by the U.S. Congress, freed the American military's hands to attack North Vietnam, President Johnson was concerned above all as to how China would react. However, he did not have to spend a long time guessing. In January 1965 Mao Zedong informed an American guest, Edgar Snow: "The Chinese will only fight if the United States attacks China." It is putting it mildly to say that by declaring its noninterference Beijing was conniving with the aggression. At that time, in 1965, Deng Xiaoping secretely visited Hanoi and demanded that Vietnam stop receiving any aid from the Soviet Union. And when his solicitations were rejected, the Beijing authorities began hindering the delivery of Soviet freight to Vietnam via Chinese territory.

However, despite all the difficulties, blows against the interventionists increased. The year 1968 marked an important turning point in the course of the war. The victorious assault by patriots in the lunar new year forced the aggressors to agree to direct talks in Paris. And now the Maoists, who, as noted above, originally opposed the launching of a broad armed struggle in the south, performed an about-face. Rejecting the Vietnamese leaders' line on combining the military, political and diplomatic struggle, they suddenly became advocates of "resolving the outcome of the war on the battlefield."

The Beijing leaders, a Vietnamese spokesman recalled recently at a Security Council session, came out against the Paris talks (even threatening to break off interparty ties between the CCP and the Vietnam Workers Party). They wanted to "fight the Americans to the last Vietnamese" so as to insure that this protracted conflict hindered detente in USSR-U.S. relations for as long as possible.

Finally, when it proved impossible to prevent the talks and the many years of stubborn bargaining began in Paris, the "parallel interests" of Washington and Beijing became even more noticeable. Citing Vietnamese sources, America's DAILY WORLD newspaper lifted the curtain on the deal planned in 1971 during the preparations for Nixon's visit to China. Kissinger, going there in secret, proposed a deal: If Beijing could make Hanoi agree to the continued existence of the Saigon regime after the Americans' withdrawal, that is, to the preservation of the two Vietnams, the United States would meet the PRC halfway on the Taiwan question. However, it turned out that Mao Zedong was also prepared to meet Washington halfway on the Taiwan question, on condition that, in the interests of Beijing's anti-Soviet strategy, the United States maintain its military presence in Southeast Asia.

After Kissinger, the DAILY WORLD relates, Pham Van Dong was invited to Beijing. Talking with him, Mao Zedong cited the Chinese proverb: "If the broom is too short, you cannot sweep the cobweb from the ceiling." The Chinese, he explained, cannot throw Chiang Kai-shek out of Taiwan, so, obviously, the Vietnamese cannot sweep Thieu out of Saigon.

"Our broom is long enough," Pham Van Dong replied. "We will sweep away the Saigon regime!"

Nothing could make Vietnamese patriots reconcile themselves to the partition of their country--neither Beijing's political pressure, nor Washington's military escalation. However, retreating from Indochina with a bloody nose, American imperialism could console itself with the fact that the inevitable reunification of Vietnam is assessed as political defeat not only in Washington, but also in Beijing. It is significant that after the Paris talks Kissinger told an American journalist: "There are 40 million Vietnamese on China's borders now.... I think this will promote rapprochement between China and the United States."

The failure of attempts to perpetuate the partition of Vietnam indeed promoted a Beijing-Washington union. Beijing began pursuing the same goals which Washington sought after its defeat: To prevent the peoples of the Indochina Peninsula from enjoying the fruits of victory, keep them in a state of constant tension and provoke conflicts among them.

In order to bring Vietnam to its knees, wreck the postwar restoration and exhaust the long-suffering country once and for all, the Maoists put political pressure, economic sabotage and the force of arms into play. China stopped aid to Vietnam and hurriedly began arming the Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea. As early as 2 years ago bands of Pol Pot's followers opened a "second front" on Vietnam's southwestern borders in addition to the military provocations in the north, from China, and the attempts to use ethnic Chinese--the so-called Huaqiao--within the country for subversive purposes.

The fall of Pol Pot's bloody regime wrecked Beijing's plans to get its claws into Vietnam and obtain a direct route to Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Indonesia with their numerically-strong Chinese communities. However, even after the failure of their "punitive operation" against Vietnam, the Maoists have not renounced their designs for a similar invasion of Laos and the creation of a pro-Beijing puppet regime in the northern part of that country. It is significant that here they are gambling on those same separatists from the Meo tribe that the CIA enlisted prior to 1975 for the struggle against Lao patriots.

"Beijing," Pham Van Dong notes, "sees in the birth of a peaceful, independent, united, socialist Vietnam an obstacle on the path of implementing its expansionist plans in Southeast Asia." That is indeed the real state of affairs regarding the attitude of Mao and his heirs to the neighboring country. That is why they advocated the partition of Vietnam. That is why they opposed its unification. That is why they went so far as to destablize it, and in the last analysis did not shrink from direct armed intervention.

Thus with its perfidiousness Beijing has taught the world a useful lesson. Whether the Maoists themselves will draw the necessary conclusions from their military and political defeat, the future will show. But for China's Asian neighbors, for the African countries, for all the nonalined states into whose confidence the Maoists want to worm their way, for those in the West whom Beijing is trying to make into accomplices in their anti-Soviet adventures--the lesson is obvious.

CONNIVANCE WITH PRC 'RISKY' FOR WEST

ID111614 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 11 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Almost 2 months have passed since China invaded Socialist Vietnam. The invasion revealed the undercurrents of Chinese policy. Our commentary has been prepared by news analyst Nikolay Shishlin.

Beijing said it would teach Vietnam a lesson and punish. It is obvious, of course, that broader goals were set. They are connected with China's global strategy. It is also obvious that it is China that has to learn a lesson and also those who have illusions about Chinese foreign policy.

The Chinese Army has failed to overpower Vietnam in a blitzkrieg. Six hundred thousand officers and men were used in the invasion and they showed only a low fighting ability and brutality. Any war is a severe trial. The Chinese invaders showed brutality in killing civilians, robbing their homes and destroying cultural centers. As a matter, the Chinese Army got stuck in the frontier zone and sustained heavy losses. When that happened, the Beijing authorities had no choice but try and improve the situation by political means. Hence the decision to withdraw troops from Vietnam and the deliberate campaign aimed at making out the invasion a success.

Beijing had hoped an attack on Vietnam would have a domino effect. Its strategists said the leftover of the Pol Pot bands would be able to deal telling blows on Democratic Kampuchea, and they said Laos would stop cooperating with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam out of fear of a Chinese invasion. You remember China had amassed troops along the border with Laos. But, despite forecasts of this kind, Vietnam had the backing of the peoples of Indochina. The friendship of these peoples has not only stood the test but gained more strength in the context of Chinese (?threats).

When the Beijing leaders prepared the invasion of Vietnam, they also pursued some internal goals. They hoped the attack would improve the situation in China and put an end to the strife of factions in party and government. But nothing has come of that either. (?Street) posters in Beijing, Shanghai and some other Chinese cities censured the invasion and cast doubts on the statements of the authorities. Reports from Beijing speak of screws being tightened: (?Street) posters are now allowed only on the (?sedan) wall and their authors are being sent to prison.

The top echelon of the Chinese leadership is also in a ticklish situation. The fate of Wang Dongxing, Wu De and Chen Xilian is nemesis, to say the least. The positions of Mao Zedong's official successor, Hua Guofeng, grows weaker every day, and policy-maker Deng Xiaoping too seems to be criticized by politicians who came off the scene during what was known as the Cultural Revolution but are playing their roles again.

Where there is smoke there is fire: This saying comes to mind now that rumors and conjectures circulate in the Chinese capital. Following the death of Mao Zedong, and especially recently, the Chinese leaders have tried to present their policy as wise, balanced and peaceful. They said the nation needed Western weaponry to [words indistinct] differences, but the attack on Vietnam has made it clear that Beijing would like to use arms on the battlefields rather than keep them in arsenals.

The Chinese invasion has angered various public groups and sparked doubts whether there can be peaceful cooperation with China. At the end of last year deals with Beijing were seen by some economists as able to bring commercial benefits. Not so today: These apprehensions are well-grounded and even the Chinese capital has confirmed them. Beijing is again reconsidering its plans, so it is too early to draw final conclusions. On the whole the Chinese invasion of Vietnam has shown that it's risky to pander to Beijing: Risky, not only because of commercial expenses but also because the economic situation may suddenly change. What is more, it's risky to connive with Beijing because this holds out the danger of more Chinese attacks on neighboring countries and may build up tension in Asia which may damage the world situation.

PRC YOUTH READY TO BEAR ARMS AGAINST BEIJING

OW120436 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 10 Apr 79 OW

[Unattributed commentary on Henan authorities' order to turn in illegally possessed weapons]

[Text] The Henan Provincial Revolutionary Committee has issued a circular calling for the submission of [illegally possessed] weapons. It calls on residents to step up the struggle against hooligans, robbers and murderers, and forbids such activities as demonstrations, putting up big-character posters and [words indistinct]. In line with the CCP [Chinese Communist Party] Central Committee's recent instructions, similar circulars have also been issued by the political power organs in Beijing, Shanghai and other cities.

Does this represent a vigorous effort to acknowledge the crime committed in China? It is true that crime is constantly on the rise in China. But that is not the whole story. A mighty movement has taken shape and is engulfing the entire country. Workers have stepped forward to oppose the atrocities of the authorities and defend their various rights and interests. Shocked by this movement, the Zhongnanhai masters (?have resorted to) suppressing the workers as if the latter were criminals.

Last November the Beijing leaders announced that the masses of the people were entitled to freedom of speech. Before long, however, the people had seen through this, recognizing that it was merely aimed at controlling them in their factional struggle. But such attempts to control the people have failed to contain their feeling of discontent. Protest activities have spread far and wide.

Most active in this movement has been the youth, including educated young people who were resettled in the remote frontier areas. Educated youth resettled in the countryside have returned without permission to the cities where they have carried out all-round activities, struggles, and demonstrations. They put up big-character posters criticizing the administrative authorities for their inhuman policies. These youth deserve other people's sympathy.

Just how many youths are we talking about? They have led a wretched life in the remote frontier areas for 5-10 years, living in caves or sheds, suffering from hunger, freezing weather and illness, and forced to be separated from their relatives. Spiritually, their life has been cruel. Most of them have no way to put their knowledge to use. In a big-character poster put up last March in Shanghai, they stated: We are being tormented. Being weak physically and empty of heart, what can we do? We have nothing more to lose. Filled with confidence, we are determined to continue our struggle for human dignity and rights.

The youth of China are indeed resolute and full of fighting spirit. Judging from the current situation, they are prepared to bear arms to fight their battle.

According to some who have escaped from China, armed struggles against the unpopular political leaders have long been waged in China. Now, new forms of resistance are brewing. Acting out of fear that such struggles may grow in scale, the Zhongnanhai rulers are intensifying suppression.

But will it help? Where there is more pressure, there is greater resistance. This old saying will once again be proved right.

BEIJING MAKING OVERTURES FOR DALAI LAMA'S RETURN

LD101818 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1430 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Vladimir Alyonin commentary]

[Excerpts] Beijing has been making overtures to the Dalai Lama. An old-time foe of the Beijing regime, the 43-years old spiritual and political leader of Tibet was forced into exile in India following the defeat of the anti-Chinese uprising in Tibet in 1959. Till quite recently, Beijing had no better use for the Dalai Lama than to call him reactionary and feudal trash. Now he is promised every honor and consideration if he decides to go home. Why the sudden interest in Beijing for the exiled Tibetan dignitary?

You may know that after the uprising of 1959 was suppressed, Beijing has been trying hard to reshape the order of things in Tibet as it sees fit, but it has been glaringly unsuccessful. Due to their great power chauvinism, all the Chinese have managed is to arouse anti-Chinese sentiments and an anti-Chinese movement that is going strong to this day. Uprising has followed uprising. Even the Chinese propaganda bodies have had to admit from time to time that things are not at all as Beijing would like to see them in Tibet. In 1975 the BEIJING REVIEW said that Chinese troops had for a long time been combatting what the weekly called reactionary elements in Tibet. In Beijing idiom, that is a synonym for the people of Tibet who are dissatisfied with the policy of assimilation pursued by Beijing.

Of late, foreign news agency reports say the anti-Chinese insurgents have become markedly more active. Observers believe that one of the reasons Beijing has been courting the Dalai Lama is that to this day the Chinese feel none-too-secure in Tibet. Apparently, Beijing counts on using the return of the Dalai Lama and the great prestige he enjoys with the population to shore up its positions in Tibet, a region that has been causing China quite a few headaches (?those) many years. As Tibet to Beijing is a major military strategic bridgehead, Beijing is quite concerned over the unstable political situation there. Just before China mounted its aggression in Vietnam, it reaffirmed its claim to 125,000 square km of Indian territory, and now that Beijing's apparently set on acting on its expansionist ambitions in the south, the unrest in Tibet can hardly fit in with its plans.

In assessing why Beijing has suddenly started wooing the Dalai Lama to return to Tibet, some people might have the impression that Beijing has finally decided to resolve the thorny Tibetan problem peaceably, but that is not so. Beijing has made it clear that once back home, the Dalai Lama was to play the role assigned him by Beijing. In other words he was to reign but not rule. The business of ruling would as before, be handled by the Chinese authorities. That is the way Beijing hopes to achieve the long-desired peace in Tibet so that it can turn to translating into practice its own ambitious plans of establishing domination in (?sovereign) Asia.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS GROWING JAPANESE-SOVIET BUSINESS COOPERATION

LD111321 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Apr 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Special correspondents Yu. Bandura and V. Kassis dispatch: "Toward Heights of Maturity"]

[Text] Tokyo--Kato Seisakusho Ltd, we were informed by the handbook before our visit to this firm, is Japan's largest producer of vehicle-mounted cranes. "And it is the second largest in the world after Grove--the U.S. firm," M. Kato, head of the firm, explains. The explanation is not the result of conceit; goods with the Kato trademark are exported from Japan to over 40 countries, including the Soviet Union which in almost 15 years of business with this company has become its biggest foreign client.

"Contacts with Soviet organizations which buy and use our output are close: I have already visited the Soviet Union 44 times. And not only Moscow: After all, Kato cranes and drilling machines are used both at construction sites in the capital of the USSR and in the Far Eastern regions of the Soviet Union."

The Kato Seisakusho designers were once given the task of making tools suitable for work under permafrost conditions. It took several years to find the engineering and design solution to the problem and the company spent about $10 million on creating a model suitable for Soviet construction sites. Their efforts were not in vain: At the very height of winter in Zolotinka, not far from Tynda, Soviet and Japanese engineers signed a document on the successful testing of the new Kato drilling machine.

Describing this episode to us, our host remarked:

"We are businessmen, and if we undertook this hard job, which was something new for us, then it was only because we were confident that the economic power of the Soviet Union and the development of the USSR's Far Eastern regions open up broad horizons for Soviet-Japanese economic ties."

Lately, this idea can be traced very clearly among Japan's business circles and among various sections of the country's public. There are many reasons for this. They include anxiety about the fate of the Japanese economy--anxiety which is growing as the contradictions of the capitalist market become exacerbated--and also the waning of the tempestuous but short-lived "China fever." They also include the growing understanding of the significance of Soviet-Japanese trade and economic ties as a factor which stabilizes the multifaceted complex of relations between the two countries and hinders the attempts of the opponents of Soviet-Japanese good neighborliness to undermine the foundations of this complex.

In this connection, people here are harking back again and again to the conversation held in the Crimea in August 1976 between L.I. Brezhnev and a delegation of leaders from the Japanese business world. During the conversation Leonid Ilich Brezhnev voiced opinions concerning the value of putting Soviet-Japanese economic relations on a reliable footing geared to the historical long term. In particular, during the conversation there was a discussion of the possibility and expediency of elaborating a long-term program of economic cooperation between the USSR and Japan for 10-20 years. In the time which has elapsed since then the two sides have done a great deal. In May 1977 an agreement was signed in Tokyo on commodity turnover and payments for a 5-year period. A little later the seventh conference of the Soviet-Japanese and Japanese-Soviet economic cooperation committees was held. The eighth conference is scheduled for this fall.

The existence of these opportunities is proven by the latest conference of the leaders of the two committees held in the Japanese capital recently. In the conference hall of the Federation of Economic Organizations the Soviet side submitted for discussion a number of new large-scale cooperation projects whose implementation would make it possible to advance Soviet-Japanese business contacts and to provide a firm foundation even now for their future.

As is well known, five large-scale projects are already being implemented within the framework of Soviet-Japanese economic cooperation. Their fulfillment, as those taking part in the conference of leaders of the Soviet-Japanese and Japanese-Soviet committees acknowledged with satisfaction, is advancing successfully, which, let us note, is perfectly natural: After all, each of the general agreements on the implementation of projects involves the interest of each side to an equal degree and reflects their mutual interest in business contacts.

An understanding of the integral nature of the development of affairs in precisely this direction--toward a stable, mutually advantageous future--also made for the generally positive reaction of the Japanese business world to the new Soviet initiatives. Answering the question put by the authors of this report: "How should the results of the Tokyo conference's work be assessed?", S. Nagano, head of the Japanese-Soviet Business Cooperation Committee and president of the Japanese Chamber of Trade and Industry, replied unhesitatingly: "Only positively."

Objectivity requires that we admit that not everyone here has such positive sentiments. But it is characteristic that S. Nagano's view is being shared increasingly even by those whom you would in no way count among the true supporters of Soviet-Japanese good neighborliness. Indicative on this plane is an editorial article in which the ultra-conservative SANKEI SHIMBUN reacted to the work of the Tokyo conference.

"First," the newspaper writes, "Siberia is promising for us from the viewpoint of providing Japan with raw materials. Second, serious attention must also be paid (to cooperation with the USSR--author's note) from the viewpoint of the expansion of our export markets. Third, the accumulation of achievements in the sphere of economic cooperation can play an important part in overcoming the coolness in diplomatic relations between the two countries."

Some people in Japan assess the Soviet Union's readiness to develop business cooperation with Japan as an indication that our plans for the development of Siberia and the Far Eastern regions of the USSR are virtually dependent on Japan. At one time this misconception became so widespread that it gave rise in certain circles to illusions with regard to the possibility of using trade and economic relations with the USSR as an instrument for attaining goals lying far outside the confines of business cooperation.

Answering the questions of the chief editor of the newspaper ASAHI, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in this connection: "I would not want the readers of your newspaper to form the impression that the Soviet Union cannot develop the very rich resources of Siberia and the Far East through its own efforts. It is perfectly obvious, and this is demonstrated by the entire history of our state, that we have every means for coping with this task. We use cooperation with other states, however, only to accelerate the implementation of our plans for the development of these regions. I do not know how far the voices which are sometimes to be heard in Japan opposing broad business cooperation with the Soviet Union accord with Japan's interests."

The weight of these words, reinforced by the Soviet Union's obvious achievements in implementing the 10th 5-Year Plan, is forcing Japan to abandon its outdated preconception.

And the appeals of SANKEI SHIMBUN which once made considerable efforts to disseminate this preconception is one testimony to the advances taking place in the sentiments of the Japanese public. You can now hear increasingly frequently the admission that cooperation with the USSR at the very least accords just as much with Japan's long-term interests as it does with the Soviet Union's plans. Growing interest in the directions and specific drafts of the future plan for the development of the USSR's national economy is becoming an indicator of these transformations in the approach to Soviet-Japanese trade and economic ties. In particular, YOMIURI writes of this interest. We heard of it in the city of Funabashi from T. Fujimoto, vice president of the Toyo Engineering Company (TEC).

"We pin special hopes on the USSR's future economic plans," he said. "After all, our commodity is chemical plants. And under the planned economic system in the Soviet Union enterprises can be exported to your country only if they are included among the planned projects."

Considered from this viewpoint, Soviet-Japanese cooperation is far more beneficial for Japan's economic state than seems to be the case at first glance. The more markedly and more actively this cooperation is expanded, the more tangible its results will be. And, evidently, this is true not only in the sphere of trade and economic ties.

U.S. PRESSURING JAPAN TO BACK MIDEAST SETTLEMENT

LD112254 Moscow TASS in English 2134 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

["Japan Under Pressure"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, April 11, TASS--The minister of foreign affairs of Japan S. Sonoda concluded a visit to Washington. During talks with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Presidential Assistant for National Security Zbigniew Brzezinski, it is reported, they demanded that Japan step up its support for American policy in eastern Asia, as also in the Middle East. In particular, the American side wants Japan to give its backing to the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty. It is pointed out, however, that the Japanese minister took a cautious stance in the matter, stressing that Japan depends for its oil imports on Arab countries, which come out strongly against the deal.

The American side continued its gross pressure on Japan when discussing economic matters. Secretary of the Treasury M. Blumenthal, Secretary of Commerce J. Kreps and the President's special trade envoy R. Strauss demanded that Tokyo give wide access for American industrial goods to its market, and take measures to reduce the positive balance of trade with the USA, which last year came to about 13 billion dollars.

Washington demands of Japan a further reduction of duties on commodities imported from the U.S. Members of the U.S. administration demanded a settlement of all these matters before the Washington visit by Japan's Prime Minister M. Ohira, planned early in May. Vice-President Walter Mondale frankly told Sonoda, not to regard U.S. criticism concerning trading matters "so lightly".

Pressure is been [as received] brought to bear on Japan by the American Congress too, where protectionist sentiments have been again increasing of late. Democratic Senator L. Benson submitted a resolution demanding heavier duties on commodities imported to the USA from Japan.

MILITARY TIES AMONG U.S., JAPAN, ROK GROW STRONGER

LD11744 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, April 11, TASS--The democratic public of Japan declares against the course of the Japanese ruling circles at the speedy strengthening of the militaristic alliance with the Seoul regime and formation of the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military alliance. The central committee of the struggle for the abrogation of the Japanese-American security treaty and for the granting of the demands of the people made a protest against the widening of Japan's military contacts with the anti-popular Pak Chong-hui regime. A statement turned over to the defence agency of Japan condemns the visit of chief of the defence agency of Japan Ganri Yamashita to South Korea planned for the months ahead, the visit which, according to the plans of its sponsors, must become a new stage in the teaming up of the Japanese and Seoul military.

Yamashita's planned visit to Seoul, AKAHATA, the newspaper of the Japanese communists, writes today, reflects the turning of the Japanese-U.S. military alliance into a single militaristic system of Japan-USA-South Korea. It attests to a new stage in the implementation of the dangerous schemes of the reactionary forces of Japan and the USA.

The talks between high-ranking military men of Japan and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of South Korea Kim Chong-hwang were held in Tokyo early in April. Questions of strengthening military ties between Tokyo and Seoul and of the Japanese aid in the rearmament of the South Korean Armed Forces were discussed. Chief of the staff of the ground troops of the Self-Defence Forces of Japan General Shigekado Nagano will go to Seoul late in April to continue the discussion of the joint militaristic plans.

While Japan's ties with South Korea are deepening, the Japanese-U.S. militaristic alliance is being stepped up in keeping with the security treaty. In April alone, Japan was visited by U.S. Secretary of the Air Force John Stetson and Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army General Bernard Rogers. At the meeting with leaders of the defence agency of Japan, they demanded the build up of the Self-Defence Forces and the strengthening of Japan's military role in the Far East in the framework of the Pentagon's strategy. Chief of the defence agency of Japan Ganri Yamashita is to visit the United States in June to discuss with U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown joint military problems, specifically the question of interaction of the Japanese and U.S. armed forces.

JAPAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD112232 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Representatives of the Japan Communist Party--Nishizawa, deputy chairman of the Central Committee Presidium; Tachiki, member of the Central Committee Presidium; and (Onuma), deputy head of the Central Committee's International Department--have arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. They will meet with members of the CPSU Central Committee to discuss questions of mutual interest.

REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN INTERFERENCE IN AFGHANISTAN CONTINUES

Studio Nine Program

LD111550 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1600 GMT 29 Apr 79 LD

["Studio Nine" program presented by Valentin Zorin, Moscow radio and television observer, with Leonid Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department, and Vadim Zagladin, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department]

[Excerpt] [Zorin] One question which has been mentioned in a flood of letters recently is that of Afghanistan.

[Zamyatin] Social and economic changes which began in Afghanistan a year ago during the April national democratic revolution, which led to the establishment of the national democratic republic, naturally affected the interests of the rich feudal owners, the landlords and the native bourgeoisie acting for foreign business, just as in any revolutionary process or any social, economic and democratic changes. They affected this country, which had been a feudal monarchy for centuries, and made it possible to implement in the interests of the people the reforms which the people had been waiting for for many centuries. Primarily, this concerns the feudal reforms as the lands occupied by feudal landlords were handed over to the peasants. All the enormous debts imposed by moneylenders at one time on the laboring peasantry, which could in no way escape this bondage and were permanently dependent on moneylenders, middlemen and so on, were written off. However, all these processes have created during the past year--the year of the republic's existence--not only friends, but also enemies of the democratic structure inside Afghanistan, and also enemies outside the country.

Outside Afghanistan remained the feudalists, landlords and the reactionary section of the priesthood who were thrown out as a result of the revolution, and who have decided in recent months to use the situation in Afghanistan to move from passive resistance to actions against the people's regime. The center of reaction abroad has mainly settled in Pakistan. In recent times 10 counterrevolutionary organizations have been formed on Pakistani territory. They have trained special diversionary terrorist groups for operation on Afghan territory to terrorize Afghanistan's population, to frighten it and to exploit the religious differences between the Shi'ite and Sunni Muslims. All these circumstances have led to a number of events taking place on Afghan territory in the last month which were provoked by internal and external reaction. The main center of these events was--I will show you on the map, comrade viewers--Herat city near the Iranian border. Here is Herat city. This is the Soviet border, this is Pakistani territory and this is Iranian territory. It is here in Pakistan--as I have already said--that the main counterrevolutionary bases and forces are concentrated. This includes the region near the territory called Paktia. It is marked in green here. It is in this region colored green that the basic units, if one can call them that, of the counterrevolutionary organizations of the Muslim Brotherhood are based. In the same place now are also the pro-Chinese leftist centers which receive arms from China along this road I am indicating. They receive arms. There are Chinese instructors there who train these counterrevolutionary elements among the leftist and pro-Chinese bands and send them to Afghan territory.

Let us return to events in Iran. About the middle of March of this year the forces of internal reaction in this region united with bands moved here from outside.

It must be said that the Iranian Government has decisively dissociated itself from participation in the movement of these bands to Herat. This can be believed because the Iranian Government has its own problems to solve. However, one may ask how people who used to be in Iran have suddenly appeared in Herat, including persons of Afghan nationality. The fact is, comrades, that this triangle on the border shows that persons trained in Pakistan can cross freely from Iranian territory since the borders are open, and at the moment, Pakistan cannot be implicated. This is a possible explanation. There is a second explanation for those events and it has frequently been mentioned by the Afghan leaders. It is that the Iranian Government had decided that Afghan nationals who had worked in Iran for many years should be returned home, and that together with this flow of returnees from Iran to Afghanistan, soldiers of the former shah's armies in civilian clothes, agents of the Iranian secret service of the shah--SAVAK--and many Muslim elements belonging to the more rightist and reactionary Muslim circles which served the interests of the shah's court, have been moving to Afghanistan. They are against the Afghan Republic. You must remember that the history of these two states has seen frequent disputes over this section of territory near the border.

It is these fanatics and the disguised soldiers and agents. . .[Zagladin interrupts]

[Zagladin] From the Iranian Republic.

[Zamyatin] Quite right. Quite right. They organized a revolt in the region of Herat, seized power in the city and thought that this city could become the center of a counterrevolution which could be spread to other parts of Afghan territory. The Armed Forces of the Afghan Democratic Republic were sent to suppress this revolt. However, in fairness it must be said that the Muslim religion--taking into account the fact that the majority of soldiers is illiterate and that most soldiers are under the command of officers from feudal circles--breeds religious fanaticism in this country. A section of people belonging to the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic crossed over, or were enticed by the rebels, and for some days fought with the rebel forces.

However, after some time this section of the armed forces recognized that it was fighting against an essentially national regime--a regime which defends its own interests. Now the situation is normal in the region of Herat. The 17th Division which was quartered there is again reforming and the people who participated in these actions have given themselves up, including the governor of this province. In general, the situation here is normal.

However, the terrorist groups which have not accepted the existence of the national democratic structure are still carrying out Basmach [member of a counterrevolutionary robber band in central Asia during the civil war] raids on Afghan territory from territories adjoining Afghanistan. We can remember from our history how during the first years the young Soviet Republic was subject to raids from Basmach bands on our young Central Asian republics, which upon contact with the Red Army immediately returned to foreign territory only after damaging the territory of the Soviet Union and the young Asian republics. About the same scene is now being repeated in Afghanistan. Bands placed and trained at the expense of the United States, Britain and China are armed at the centers and camps on Pakistani territory. These bands are using the most cruel methods of threats, demolition of bridges and communications connecting cities, armed terrorist acts against local leaders and so on.

At one of the recent press conferences a representative of the White House said that the authoritative commentaries which have appeared in the Soviet press have contained a hint that the United States is in some way mixed up in the actions against the Afghan Government. The United States says it does not interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. To prove once again that the reports appearing in the Soviet press are true and are based on facts at the disposal of the Soviet press, I would like to say the following in connection with this denial: How in the light of this denial should one consider the fact that from 1 to 3 March Mr Warren, assistant to the U.S. secretary of state, had talks with a representative of the Pakistani Government to insure that the Pakistani Government should not prevent the transportation of arms across Pakistani territory for those forces who oppose Afghanistan?

If this is not enough, how in the light of this denial should one consider the fact that Washington invited a representative of the Afghan counterrevolutionary forces--he calls himself the leader of Afghan insurgents--to come to Washington for talks at the State Department just before the events in Herat? This leader did not go himself, but sent his envoy, whose name is known to the State Department because he had a meeting with the chief of a section at the State Department who is in charge of Afghan affairs. Obviously, these questions will be answered at the next White House press conference--if the United States wants to answer them. These are the facts which show what is behind the events in Afghanistan, who directs these events and where these counterrevolutionary elements come from and whence they arrive on Afghan territory to try to sabotage the democratic gains of this republic's people.

[Zagladin] Leonid Mitrofanovich, I would like to add to the interesting information provided by you. What has been said proves that the tactics employed by imperialist forces are standard. Look at what is happening in Iran: The reactionary forces there are now attempting to split the ranks of those who have overthrown the shah's regime. And who is used for this purpose? Again, some religious reactionary leaders, and with the help of these same people there are attempts to compare Iran to Afghanistan and to make the two republics quarrel. There are attempts to organize a coup in Afghanistan to establish a base for attacks on the Iranian Republic. There are attempts by external reactionary forces from Iranian territory to undermine Afghanistan. These are old imperialist methods--old imperialist methods which consist of using in this case Islam and in other cases political, ideological or religious trends, the same ones which are implementing some changes, but which are used in the struggle against them. I repeat that these are very old tactics, but it must be remembered because they are being repeated and can be repeated again and again. The main thing now in Iran and in Afghanistan is to insure the friendship between these countries so that they can repulse their common enemies--the enemies of the Iranian Republic and the enemies of the Afghan Republic.

Commission Reports on Herat Mutiny

LD111552 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

["Reaction's Designs Thwarted"--TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul, April 11, TASS--TASS correspondents Leonid Biryukov and Yuriy Kornilov report:

Facts irrefutably show that the anti-governmental armed mutiny that was started in mid-March in Afghanistan's second biggest city, Herat, had been thoroughly planned by agents of imperialism and reaction who were trained for the purpose abroad and brought secretly into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The masterminds of the mutiny relied on reactionaries and fanaticists from the "Muslim Brothers" grouping whose main bases are situated in the territory of Pakistan, on Maoists from the illegal pro-Beijing grouping "Sholy Javid" and on feudal elements that were overthrown by the revolution. This conclusion has been made by a party and state commission for the investigation of the causes and consequences of the mutiny in Herat. The commission was set up in accordance with the decision of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The ringleaders of the mutiny, proclaiming anti-governmental counterrevolutionary slogans, tried to pass themselves off as "true adherents of Islam" who, allegedly, "protect religion from profanation by the authorities," the commission's chairman, member of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Saleh Peiruz told the TASS correspondents.

He said that the rebels who resorted to unbridled slanderous propaganda managed at first to mislead a part of the population. But it soon became clear what the so-called "true Muslims" were aiming at. An epidemic of murders, looting, arsons raged in Herat over three days. The party activists were done away with. More than 120 activists and also members of their families were brutally murdered. The mass shooting of "sympathisers", cruel massacres of those citizens who refused to join in the mutiny, then started.

Counterrevolutionaries set on fire the building of the city committee of the National Democratic Party of Afghanistan, schools, the building where the editorial board of the city newspaper was housed, exploded medical stations in the city, robbed and set on fire the two banks. The material damage caused to Herat by the criminal actions of the rebels is estimated at ten million afghanis.

As a result of the decisive measures taken by the revolutionary government, the mutiny has been suppressed. The arrested terrorists said during the interrogations that the ringleaders of the mutiny had set to them the task of "complete elimination of all revolutionary bodies of power, liquidation of all members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and those who sympathise with them. They indicated the whereabouts of large cashes of weapons of U.S. and Chinese makes that had been earlier brought secretly in Herat from abroad. Large sums of Western currencies, radio transmitters and forged documents were taken from the thugs. All this confirms once more that the Afghan counterrevolution is being directed from abroad. The situation in Herat came back to normal now. Mass meetings and manifestations are held in the city. The participants in the meetings, representatives of all sections of the Afghan society stigmatise the flunkeys of imperialism and reaction, express the unanimous support of the revolutionary Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of the goals of the April revolution, Saleh Peiruz said in conclusion.

U.S. NAVAL BUILDUP IN INDIAN OCEAN PROVES IMPERIALIST DESIGNS

LD120855 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[Vladimir Bolshakov "Commentator's Column": "They are Creating a 5th Fleet"]

[Text] The United States is intensively stepping up its military presence in the Indian Ocean region and particularly in the Persian Gulf. As a U.S. Navy spokesman declared recently, a group of five warships including the cruiser "England" and destroyers is being transferred to the Indian Ocean. It is also planned to send the aircraft carrier "Ranger" there. According to UPI, the aircraft carrier "Midway" is sailing from the shores of Japan to the Arabian Peninsula. It will join the aricraft carrier "Constellation" and a group of missile ships earlier transferred there from the Mediterranean.

The U.S. administration, UPI notes in this connection, "intends to maintain a large naval presence" off the Arabian Peninsula, despite the cease-fire between North and South Yemen.

An official Pentagon spokesman explained these plans as follows: "We want to show the flag in order to convince the oil-producing countries that we need them and will protect them."

Let us note that there have been no requests for this kind of "protection" from the states of the region. Moreover, Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan, president of the United Arab Emirates, said recently in an interview with LE MONDE: "No country can claim to play the role of gendarme in this region."

"The American military leadership's attempts to justify sending further warships by the 'need to maintain peace and stability in the region' are not taken seriously by anyone," (Ch. K. Chandrappan), deputy in India's House of the People, declared recently. "The intensification of U.S. military activity in the Indian Ocean is fraught with dangerous consequences for the future of all that region's states."

However, the United States is disregarding the protests at the buildup of the American military presence in the Indian Ocean and in the Persian Gulf region. The Pentagon has quietly started to implement its plan for creating a separate 5 fleet in the Indian Ocean. The naval base on the island of Diego Garcia, which, according to the U.S. press, has even been equipped with moorings for aircraft carriers in the last few years, is being hastily expanded for this purpose. The Pentagon has notified Australia that it is starting to modernize its naval base at North West Cape (western Australia). The Pentagon strategists are hoping to utilize the separate deal between Egypt and Israel in order to obtain free access to ports and air bases on those countries' territories.

The Pentagon's "defense" line thus created along the Egypt-Israel-Persian Gulf-Diego Garcia-Australia perimeter has of course nothing to do with the interests of insuring the security of the United States which is thousands and thousands of kilometers away from this region. The growth of the U.S. military presence in the Near East and the Indian Ocean obviously indicates Washington's desire to dictate its will to the peoples of that part of the globe.

BRIEFS

AFGHAN LAND REFORM--Kabul, April 10, TASS--The land reform is under way in Afghanistan. More than 25,000 jeribs of land (one jerib equals 0.2 hectares) were distributed among 1,700 peasant families yesterday. A total of more than 1,125,000 jeribs of land have been distributed among peasants in three months and a half that passed after the adoption of the land reform law. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD]

KABUL CEREMONY--The ceremony for handing over Soviet teaching aids to the Ministry of Education has taken place in Kabul. Speaking at the ceremony, Afghan Minister of Education Jalili stressed the Soviet Union's great role in developing the republic's educational system. He stressed that this is evidence of the friendly and good-neighborly relations between our countries. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 10 Apr LD]

SRV CAN RELY ON SOCIALIST COMMUNITY IN STRUGGLE WITH PRC

LD112134 Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

["The Aggressor Will Not Stop"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 11, TASS--TASS political analyst Mikhail Yakovlev writes:

Alarming news comes from the Vietnamese-Chinese border. Chinese troops have not been yet fully withdrawn from the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and are holding some areas of Vietnamese land. Moreover, new military units have been drawn up to the Vietnamese border. A regrouping of Chinese troops is taking place on a number of directions. On many sectors of the borderline Chinese troops are machine-gun firing on and artillery shelling Vietnamese troops and border-guard posts. Chinese military aircraft intrude into the air space of the SRV.

Along with that, Beijing's ruling circles have again unfolded a wide propaganda and slander campaign against the SRV. Just as on the eve of its aggression, they are groundlessly accusing Vietnam of violating the Chinese border, counting apparently on the use of this slander as a pretext for new adventures in the future.

All this indicates that Beijing has not given up its aggressive designs to annex Vietnamese territory. It still regards a strong and independent Vietnam as an obstacle to asserting its hegemony in Southeast Asia. When undertaking the piratic attack on Socialist Vietnam, the Beijing rulers intended to get entrenched on the captured territories, to turn them into a base for constantly threatening Vietnam and all Southeast Asia. However, the Vietnamese people frustrated these plans.

Having suffered political, moral and military defeat, the Chinese leaders began manoeuvring. Covering up their true designs, they stated they were ready to start negotiations with the SRV on "disputed" questions. Proceeding from its principled positions and invariable striving of the Vietnamese people for the Vietnamese-Chinese border to be a border of strong friendship and reciprocally advantageous cooperation, the SRV agreed to begin negotiations with the PRC to discuss measures for preserving peace and stability in the borderline regions, and also for restoring normal relations between the two countries.

This is why world public opinion is receiving with great concern the alarming news that Beijing is again concentrating great numbers of troops and armaments on the Vietnamese border. These actions are viewed as an attempt to bring military and political pressure on the SRV on the eve of the talks. Nor is it ruled out that these sinister steps augur the resumption of the criminal war against Vietnam.

The Vietnamese people, however, is not alone in its sacred struggle for freedom and independence. Leaning on the mighty support of the socialist community, on the solidarity of all progressive mankind, it dealt a tangible blow at Beijing's annexationist, hegemonic plans. Enjoying the international support and solidarity of its loyal and reliable friends, it will be used also in the future to uphold its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, to defend its socialist gains.

KAMPUCHEAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL DECLARES 17 APRIL HOLIDAY

LD111702 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, April 11, TASS--The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea has decreed to make April 17 a holiday--a national day of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The decree of the council, transmitted by the SPK news agency, point out that the people of Kampuchea waged a long and hard struggle against imperialists and their reactionary henchmen. That struggle led to the historical victory of April 17, 1975. Kampuchea became an independent and free country.

But the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique betrayed the interests of the nation, eliminated the gains of the revolution, started carrying out a policy of genocide and devastation of the country, the document runs. To prevent the nation from perishing, the really revolutionary party organized once again the United Front of National Salvation, stirred up the Kampuchean people for an uprising, and overthrew the reactionary grouping.

The decree stresses that the historical victory of April 17, 1975 is the result of a long and stubborn struggle. It was won thanks to the close unity of the Kampuchean people with the fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Laos, with the support of socialist countries, national independent states and progressive movements of the whole world.

PRINCE SIHANOUK'S CALL FOR KAMPUCHEAN CONFERENCE CONDEMNED

LD112054 Moscow TASS in English 2034 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

["Taking the Cue From Others..."--TASS headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, April 11, TASS--The Kampuchean news service has transmitted a commentary criticising Sihanouk's proposal to call a so-called "international conference on Kampuchea", which he advanced in an interview to a correspondent of the French weekly PARIS MATCH.

The idea of calling an "international conference", the commentary says, was foisted upon Sihanouk by Deng Xiaoping yet during their meeting in the United States this January. Since then Sihanouk has repeated it on several occasions. The latest statement contains nothing new, except, perhaps, the fact that this time Sihanouk demands "Kampuchea's liberation from the Pol Pot clique."

But the disgraceful genocide regime, the news service recalls, was overthrown by the Kampuchean people three months ago and Sihanouk certainly knows it. Very recently, however, he acted as a mouthpiece of traitors of his homeland and hangmen of the Kampuchean people when he spoke from an international rostrum.

What can Sihanouk say about Pol Pot now, considering that he is living under the wing of the Beijing rulers, whom he regards as his best friends? It is precisely the ruling circles of China that had created and nurtured the bloody regime, dictated its policies, encouraged genocide, and are today endeavouring by every possible means to prolong the agony of the Pol Pot clique after the elimination of its last bases in Kampuchean territory near the border with Thailand.

This stand of Sihanouk, the news service notes, shows that he continues to play a shameful role in the hands of the Chinese ruling circles and the imperialist forces, which are hatching sinister plans of interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, plans of aiding the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs. But we wish to remind Sihanouk that those who come out against the interests of the Kampuchean people will never be able to meet support in the liberated and reviving Kampuchea, which is fighting for freedom, peace, independence, democracy and socialism.

FOREIGN AID PERPETUATES EXPLOITATION OF INDONESIA

LD112158 Moscow TASS in English 2056 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

["Plundering National Resources"--TASS headline]

[Text] Jakarta, April 11, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Sagaidak reports:

Indonesia remains the target of neocolonialist expansion of the monopolies of the USA, Japan, and Western Europe. Over the past five years the share of foreign capital investments in the country's economy was 34.5 per cent on an average. The influx of so-called "foreign aid" continues to increase. The means received in the form of loans and connected with numerous conditions and stipulations are channelled to those sectors which guarantee quick and high profits. Statistics show that Western monopolies readily grant credits for the development of Indonesia's natural resources. In so doing they in every way hinder the development of those sectors which could become the basis of the national economy.

As the newspaper INDONESIAN OBSERVER points out, only a narrow group of persons gets advantages from the influx of foreign capital into the country while most of Indonesians live in poverty up to now.

The years-long orientation towards "foreign aid" became the main cause of the rapid growth of Indonesia's external debt. According to official data, in the current fiscal year alone, the country is to pay about a billion dollars to foreign creditors to offset its external debt. The payment of debts and interest on them compels the government to postpone and at times curtail the planned programs of socio-economic development of the country.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON ARMS REDUCTION, LASTING SECURITY IN EUROPE

LD111501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Peace and Security for Europe"]

[Text] A little over 3 years ago the 25th CPSU Congress approved a program of further struggle for peace and international cooperation and for the people's freedom and independence. It devoted considerable attention to the European Continent. Our supreme party forum recognized the need to make every effort to deepen detente, to implement it in the concrete form of mutually advantageous ties among states and to actively pursue the line toward the full implementation of the Final Act of the All-European Conference and the development of peaceful cooperation in Europe.

This noble and purposeful program demanded new concrete steps in the interests of ending the arms race which endangers peace and switching to the reduction of weapons stockpiles and to disarmament. Guided by the congress' instructions, the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government have made and are making every effort to develop cooperation with all who uphold the cause of peace, freedom and progress, to thwart the designs of aggressive circles and to deepen the relaxation of international tension.

"Assessing the results of past years," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said in his campaign speech, "we can state with satisfaction that substantial successes have been achieved in practically all spheres of foreign policy activity defined by the historic documents of the 24th and 25th party congresses."

This applies above all to the European Continent. There is no doubt that in recent years--to a significant degree under the influence of the combined efforts of the socialist community countries--the political climate has changed for the better here and the main highways leading to detente have been charted.

The positive changes in Europe are a source of legitimate satisfaction and optimism for its peoples. Political mutual relations between the European socialist and capitalist countries have taken on a new appearance, and economic contacts between them are more stable. The Soviet Union has concluded long-term economic agreements with Finland, France, the FRG and a number of other states. These agreements are a kind of joint capital investment by East and West in the preservation and strengthening of international peace.

Summit meetings between the leaders of the USSR and a number of European capitalist countries are very significant in terms of improving the political situation on the continent. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visits to France and the FRG and the joint documents signed following talks were both a major contribution to the implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress foreign policy course and significant landmarks in the development of detente. French President V. Giscard d'Estaing will soon be making an official working visit to the Soviet Union. This will be the 10th summit meeting between the two powers' leaders since 1968. The fruitful experience of previous Soviet-French contacts permits one to hope that the new dialog will advance even further the multifaceted and mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries for the good of their peoples and in the interests of universal peace.

But the fate of political detente on the European Continent depends to a considerable extent on progress in solving the now-urgent problems of detente in the military sphere. The North Atlantic bloc continues its feverish arms buildup, thus complicating the situation on the continent. The Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe are still deadlocked. The Western powers' tactics here are clearly discernible--shy away from an accord at the moment when, thanks to the constructive initiatives of the socialist countries, the sides' positions have drawn considerably closer on the essential points. The situation is complicated by the fact that the Pentagon is stepping up pressure on the West European countries, above all the FRG, in an attempt to deploy on its territory medium-range nuclear missiles targeted against the USSR and the other socialist countries, in addition to the American forward-based facilities already there. These sinister plans of the U.S. military, like their intentions regarding the neutron weapon, can only lead to a further increase in tension in Europe and another spurt in the arms race.

The Soviet land's sincere desire to safeguard lasting security in Europe is embodied in many initiatives, including the recent proposal to the states which signed the Final Act of the all-European conference on agreeing to renounce first use of both nuclear and conventional arms. In other words, the conclusion of something in the nature of nonaggression pact totally in keeping with the spirit of Helsinki. The USSR also proposed the adoption of measures to further strengthen military trust: prior notification not only of maneuvers but also of any significant troops movements within the region and of major naval exercises if they are taking place near the waters of other all-European conference participants.

All these proposals contain a real and concrete path which can and must finally lead Europe out of the vicious circle of unbridled accumulation of lethal weapons and military confrontation.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly stated that it advocates the limitation of nuclear-missile or other weapons under conditions of total reciprocity and the sides' equal security and that it is ready for talks on all aspects of the problem of ending the arms race. This position, which is fully supported by the fraternal socialist countries, was reflected anew in the Warsaw Pact states' Moscow declaration.

Soviet people unanimously approve the peace-loving foreign policy of their beloved Leninist party. This wise policy has won the deep respect of working people the world over who are firmly convinced that the Soviet Union's paramount objective is to achieve a lasting and secure peace for the peoples of Europe and the whole world.

FRENCH-SOVIET DISARMAMENT PROBLEMS MEETING ADOPTS COMMUNIQUE

LD112006 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Paris, April 11, TASS--The two-day French-Soviet meeting on disarmament problems ended here today with the unanimous adoption of a final communique. The meeting was organised on the initiative of the USSR-French and France-USSR Societies. The communique notes the importance of this forum on the eve of the visit to Moscow by Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of France, and French-Soviet summit talks. Stating the growing influence of the public on the solution of international problems, the participants in the meeting regarded with a great interest the decision of International Committee for European Security and Cooperation to hold in Brussels this year a forum of public forces for military detente and disarmament in Europe, the communique says. The participants in the meeting declared for a continuation of the constructive dialogue between representatives of the public of the two countries on topical problems of our times.

ARAB BOYCOTT NATURAL REACTION TO AS-SADAT'S CAPITULATION

LD112120 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] Yesterday the Egyptian People's Assembly approved the separate agreement with the Israeli aggressor. Thirteen deputies who voted against it distributed a statement in Cairo strongly condemning the Egyptian leadership's separate collusion with Israel, which was dictated by the United States. The Egyptian opposition says that this agreement is not only in contradiction with the interests of the Egyptian, Palestinian and other Arab peoples, but also is a flagrant violation of the Egyptian Constitution.

The Constitution declares Egypt's adherence to the consolidation of Arab solidarity in the national liberation struggle. However, the Egyptian leadership, by signing the separate agreement with the aggressor, dealt a strong blow to Arab solidarity and practically removed Egypt from the Arab front actively struggling for the elimination of the traces of Israeli aggression and against the neocolonialist plans of U.S. imperialism. Therefore, it is natural for all the progressive and national forces in Egypt and the Arab world to regard this agreement as capitulation on the part of As-Sadat's regime to U.S. imperialism and Zionism and a betrayal of the national rights and vital interests of the rest of the Arabs.

The political and economic sanctions currently being applied against Egypt by the majority of Arab countries and the PLO came as a natural reaction to As-Sadat's actions. The legitimate and just steps taken by the majority of Arab countries, who have the responsibility for actively confronting the serious consequences of Egypt's attempt to take a separate course and capitulate, receive the full support of those who support the just cause of the Arab peoples.

Among the countries that oppose the agreement is the Soviet Union. It was very strange indeed to hear in the statement by Butrus Ghali, the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, to the Egyptian People's Assembly that Egypt made every effort to win Soviet support for the agreement at the Security Council. Butrus Ghali tried to confirm that the Egyptian leadership intended to achieve Arab solidarity. But how can this be done? In the present circumstances this can be secured if Egypt would abandon the role of servant to U.S. imperialism and the Israeli aggressor.

U.S.-EGYPTIAN ARMS NEGOTIATIONS IN CAIRO END

LD112020 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, April 11, TASS--Negotiations between the leaders of the Egyptian Ministry of Defence and an American delegation led by David Eliot Mcgiffert, assistant secretary of defence of the United States, have ended here.

According to reports of the local newspaper, the sides have discussed Egypt's requirements in arms and war materiel. They discussed specifically, the question linked with deliveries to Cairo of U.S. fighter planes. Egypt has also requested U.S. aid in the reequipment of the naval forces.

The Egyptian leadership intends to use the American (?arms) which it is endeavouring to obtain, primarily against the Arab [word indistinct] that disagree with As-Sadat's traitorous course, and against the progressive national-liberation movements in Africa. It is noted also that the Egyptian side has displayed full readiness to assume the role of defender of the interests of U.S. imperialism in the Middle East and in the African Continent.

EGYPTIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS OBJECT TO SEPARATE DEAL

LD111756 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

["On Decision of Egyptian Parliament"--TASS headline]

[Text] Beirut, April 11, TASS--According to reports from Cairo, the People's Assembly of Egypt, where the majority belongs to the pro-As-Sadat National-Democratic Party, has ratified the separate "peace" treaty with Israel.

The two-day debates and the outcome of the voting have shown however, that the traitorous separate deal, which As-Sadat concluded behind the back of the Arab peoples, by no means enjoys "universal support" in Egypt as claimed by official propaganda. Fifteen deputies of the People's Assembly have voted against the treaty's approval. They qualified the deal as betrayal of the national interests of Egypt and other Arab states, as a disgraceful capitulation to the Israeli aggressors.

Deputy Hilmy Murad condemned the groundless tractability of the Egyptian side during the separate bargaining with Israel. He said that the treaty imposed numerous obligations upon the Egyptian Government, while Israel had not assumed any commitments either in connection with the Palestinian problem or the question of withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories.

It should be noted particularly, the deputy said, that Egypt made all these concessions at the time when the situation in the Middle East began to alter in favour of the Arabs, when Iran sided with them wholly and completely, when Saudi Arabia assumed a firmer and more resolute stand vis-a-vis Israel and the United States.

Denouncing the treaty, Deputy Mahmoud Elkady stressed that the sovereignty of Egypt was trampled under by this deal.

Besides the fifteen deputies, who voted against the treaty, seventeen other MPs, realizing that the question of its ratification was predetermined, boycotted the meeting of the People's Assembly in protest.

HELMS IN CAIRO TO REORGANIZE EGYPTIAN SPECIAL SERVICES

LD112214 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Richard Helms, the former chief of the U.S. CIA, the ASSOCIATED PRESS reports, is now in Cairo. He has been invited by President as-Sadat of Egypt to help in the reorganization of the Egyptian special services and to adapt them to the conditions that have emerged since the signing of the Israeli-Egyptian treaty.

Helms' visit to Cairo is surrounded by a veil of secrecy. Nevertheless, the news agency, with reference to a high-ranking Egyptian diplomat, reports that Helms will teach the Egyptian secret services methods of struggling with opposition movements, including such organizations as the new free officers. The activity of this organization in the ranks of the Egyptian Army is causing the authorities a good deal of trouble. The former CIA chief will also be taking part in the elaboration of provocative plans against the Arab countries, who are now sharply critical of the capitulationist position As-Sadat has taken on the problem of the Near East.

And another cable from Cairo, this time from the UPI agency, reveals that the CIA intends to form its own headquarters there, from which will direct the whole espionage network in the Near East. A representative from the American spy department, a certain (Murad Nedzibov), is in Cairo to train a group of 40 former employees of the Iranian police, SAVAK, on how to conduct subversive activity among Muslim groupings. It is clear from all this that the Egyptian authorities are hastening to assume the role of the gendarme of imperialism, which they have taken upon themselves voluntarily.

EGYPT, ISRAEL COLLABORATE MILITARILY IN GAZA STRIP

LD112245 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, April 22, TASS--TASS correspondent Anatoliy Borisov reports:

One of the first results of the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal is close cooperation of punitive apparatuses of the two states to suppress the mounting dissatisfaction in the Arab world with the treaty signed by Cairo and Tel Aviv. Concerted efforts are being taken lately by Egypt and Israel to put down the struggle waged by the Palestinian population of the Gaza Strip against the traitorous treaty, to isolate this district from the other occupied territories and to impose "autonomy" upon its inhabitants, which will mean, in fact, a perpetuation of the occupation regime. Israel is moving into Gaza additional military units which are carrying out wholesale arrests and searches. Simultaneously with this, as reported (?by the) news service WAFA, a group of agents of the Egyptian special services and security organs has arrived in Gaza on agreement between Cairo and Tel Aviv. The occupationists have "entrusted" it to detect and arrest the most active opponents of the capitulatory deal [word indistinct] the Arab population of the occupied territories, (?WAFA) stresses, is continuing its struggle against As-Sadat's traitorous course which ignores the lawful national rights of the Palestinian people and encourages Israel's expansionist policy.

CORRESPONDENT CONDEMNS ISRAEL'S POLICY OF ANNEXATION

LD112030 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 11, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Dashkov reports:

In an interview for the Israeli paper YEDI'OT AHARONOT, Israeli Prime Minister Begin stated that Israeli settlements on occupied Arab territories exist and will go on existing irrespective of the signing of the treaty with Egypt, and the question of their establishment will be decided upon by the Israeli Government exclusively. During the preparations for the peace treaty, assuming the stance of a "peace-maker", Begin made a lot of speeches about the Israeli people's striving to "live in peace with its neighbours". Now, when the separate (?settlement) is signed and the spectacle of a "peace settlement" is believed by the Israeli premier to be over, he frankly proclaims that Tel Aviv has no intention to stop its policy of colonizing the captured Arab lands. The number of Israeli paramilitary settlements on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River alone increased from 68 in 1978 to 80 today. Tel Aviv took a decision to set up shortly another 10 settlements here. Recently on orders of the military governor of the city of Nabulus, 900 dunums of land were confiscated from the Arabs, more than thirty settlements have been built on the Golan Heights. The Israeli ruling elite is intensifying the terror campaign against the Arab population on occupied territories. Under the cover-up of "administrative autonomy" projects, it seeks to perpetuate the capture of Arab lands. (?Relying) on the support of the USA and As-Sadat's capitulatory position, Israel continues its course towards the annexation of lands seized from neighbouring Arab states.

REPORTAGE ON LUSAKA CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL LIBERATION

Soviet Delegate's Speech

LD112058 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Lusaka, April 11, TASS--The Soviet public and the Soviet state fully back the righteous cause of the fighters against racialism and colonialism, against oppression, for national independence and freedom. This was stated by Mirza Ibragimov, head of the delegation of the Soviet public circles, chairman of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, who addressed the international conference in support of the liberation movements of South Africa and of the front-line states which is now under way here. This stand, he stressed, has found expression in the program of further struggle for peace and international cooperation, for the freedom and independence of the peoples, which Leonid Brezhnev advanced at the 25th CPSU Congress. The stand of the Soviet Union is steadfast, principled and stems from the very nature of the socialist system and state.

The political manipulations of the racialist regimes of Pretoria and Salisbury, Mirza Ibragimov said, would have been impossible without the patronage and backing of the imperialist forces. The imperialists of the United States and their NATO allies, as well as the ruling circles of Israel, are taking direct part in the build-up of the military potential of the Republic of South Africa. This finds expression in the activities of the multinational imperialist corporations which are providing the racialist regimes with weapons, oil and military technology.

The Beijing rulers, which are expanding their trade and economic relations with the racialists have now aligned themselves openly with world imperialism, the head of the Soviet delegation stressed. Beijing is endeavouring to disunite the liberation movements in the south of Africa, to split the united front of the fighting peoples of the continent. The vital interests of the African peoples do not coincide with the interests of the Beijing leadership which has embarked upon the course of subverting the national-liberation struggle. We condemn resolutely the military, political and economic aid which the U.S. racialists and other Western powers are rendering extensively to the racialists, and call for an immediate and unconditional discontinuation of all cooperation with the racialist regimes of the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia. It is necessary to exert every effort to put an end to the racialist regimes. This is our duty to mankind, to the future generations which must live in conditions of peace, freedom and happiness.

Western Aid to Racist Regimes

LD120114 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Lusaka, April 11, TASS--Special TASS correspondents Vladimir Novikov and Aleksandr Osipov report:

The patriotic forces of southern Africa will continue the armed struggle against the racialist regimes. This was declared by leaders of the national liberation movements of Namibia, Zimbabwe and the Republic of South Africa, addressing the international conference in support of the liberation movements of southern Africa and solidarity with "frontline" states now under way here. The racialist regime of the Republic of South Africa, said Oliver Tambo, the president of the African National Congress of South Africa, is imperialism's main tool in its attempts to suppress the national liberation struggle in Africa. This is why Western countries give economic, political and military backing to the South African racists. Using the Republic of South Africa, NATO countries try to knock together a new aggressive bloc, including the reactionary regimes on both sides of the Atlantic.

Besides supplying the latest armaments to the South African racists, Western countries widen nuclear cooperation with them, Oliver Tambo said.

The leader of the African National Congress condemned the policy of the Chinese leadership which merges with the course of imperialist powers aimed at undermining the national liberation movements and at supporting the racist regimes.

While paying lip-service to the support of fighting masses, Western countries try to split unity of African patriotic forces and to prolong the existence of the racist regimes in southern Africa, said SWAPO Secretary for Administrative Methods Moses Garoeb. Western monopolies try to preserve their huge capital investments in Namibia. Therefore imperialists promote continuation of Namibia's illegal occupation by the racist South African regime and connive with the plans of creating a puppet government. The policy of these forces, said the SWAPO representative, is contrary to the course of progressive African states, of countries of the socialist community that are rendering all-round assistance and support to the national liberation movement.

One of the leaders of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, Joshua Nkomo, expressed the confidence that the Zimbabwe people will inevitably win over the illegal Smith regime. Our struggle for freedom and independence is just, he said. The United Nations recognized many times the legality of all the means of struggle against racism and apartheid which are the abominable tools of colonialism. The racists openly violate human rights, staging wholesale massacres of Africans, subjecting them to torture and persecution.

These crimes are being perpetrated with the connivance of Western countries that provide for the racists armaments and mercenaries, that, violating the United Nations sanctions, are supplying the Smith regime with oil necessary for its military machine.

PRC African Role Assailed

LD120720 Moscow TASS in English 0708 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Lusaka, April 12, TASS--Beijing's policy in Africa is aimed at undermining the national liberation movements, which plays into the hand of imperialist Western circles, TASS correspondents have been told by Alfred Nzo, general secretary of the African National Congress of South Africa.

The events of the recent years have convincingly showed, he said, that the Chinese leaders, contrary to their declarations, carry out a reactionary, antipopular policy in the African Continent, which, in actual fact, lines up with the course of imperialist powers in that area of the world. The Beijing leaders, said Alfred Nzo, are trying to undermine the national liberation movements and are making a stake on the splitter groupings of renegades.

Reports on the growing clandestine trade between Beijing and the Republic of South Africa testify to the betrayal of the cause of the patriots' liberation struggle. It is not accidental that American imperialism regards China as its ally in the African Continent, stressed the general secretary of the African National Congress of South Africa.

REPORTAGE ON MANLEY'S USSR VISIT CONTINUES

Kosygin-Manley Talks

LD101145 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Talks between Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Michael Manley, the prime minister of Jamaica, took place in the Kremlin today. He is in the Soviet Union on an official visit. At the talks, which passed in a businesslike, friendly atmosphere, Soviet-Jamaican relations in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres were examined. The sides noted with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries are being actively developed.

The treaty basis of Soviet-Jamaican relations has been extended considerably as a result of the signing of the intergovernmental agreements on trade, economic and scientific-technical cooperation, on sea navigation and air communications and a number of other agreements.

During the discussion of topical international problems, great attention was devoted to strengthening universal peace, disarmaments, relaxation of international tension and also the development of international cooperation on the principles of equality and justice. The sides noted the great positive contribution which the socialist and nonalined states are making to the anti-imperialist and anticolonial struggle of the peoples. During the talks the resolve of the Soviet Union and Jamaica was confirmed to continue to struggle against colonialism and racism and to speed up the social progress of the liberated countries.

Soviet-Jamaican Fishing Agreement

LD112232 Moscow TASS in English 2051 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 11, TASS--Soviet and Jamaican fishermen agreed to conduct joint fishing in waters adjacent to the Caribbean slands' coasts. Reciprocally beneficial conditions of fishing will be defined by appropriate contracts, says an agreement signed in Moscow today. It was signed by the USSR minister of fisheries Vladimir Kamentsev and the Jamaican minister of mining and natural resources, Horace Clarke.

When concluding this agreement the sides took into account the friendly relations that have (?shaped between) the USSR and Jamaica, and mutual interest in developing fisheries and preserving the biological resources of the world ocean.

The Soviet Union, the agreement says, will assist Jamaica in studying the stocks of fish and other marine products near its coasts. A Soviet research vessel will be sent to the area and Jamaican specialists will participate in the explorations. A [words indistinct] for developing the country's [word indistinct] in the Caribbean Sea basin has to be worked out.

The Soviet Union took upon itself the participation in training Jamaican fishing personnel. In turn, Jamaica will service Soviet fishing vessels in local ports. A joint Soviet-Jamaican company will be set up for fishing and marketing [words indistinct].

REVIEW LAUDS NEW ANTHOLOGY OF KOSYGIN'S SPEECHES, ARTICLES

LD111347 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Apr 79 Morning Edition pp 2-3 LD

[Unattributed review: "The Great Aim--The Good of Man"]

[Text] The Communist Party created by the great Lenin is linked by strong, indissoluble bonds with the broadest people's masses. All its creative activity and all its aspirations are imbued with one desire--to do everything necessary for the good of man and in his name. Hence the tremendous authority of the party as the leading and directing force of Soviet society, and the unanimous support for its domestic and foreign policy by all Soviet people. The USSR Supreme Soviet elections were a graphic expression of the working people's cohesion around the Communist Party. The unbreakable unity of the party and the people is the guarantee of the successful building of communism.

In all its revolutionary transforming activity the party has always been, and is, guided by Leninist teaching as the science and art of revolutionary creativity. The party, its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, work indefatigably on the further creative development of Leninist theory. They enrich and develop it, proceeding from the practice and urgent tasks of communist building in our country and from the experience of world socialism.

Works by the outstanding Marxist-Leninist--Comrade L.I. Brezhnev--and the other party and government leaders are of tremendous significance in formulating and comprehensively resolving the most important socioeconomic tasks and questions of improving the political system of Soviet society, and in further improving the work of organs of power and state management and other urgent problems which the developed socialist society is called upon to resolve.

These tasks are also served by the recently published two-volume work "Toward the Great Goal" by A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers (Footnote) (A.N. Kosygin: "Toward the Great Goal" [K Velikoy Tseli], Selected Speeches and Articles in Two Volumes, Political Literature Publishing House, Moscow 1979). The two-volume work includes selected reports, speeches and articles on questions of the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state during the period 1939-1978. They cover very important stages in the country's history, such as the creation of the foundations of socialism in the USSR and the years of the Great Patriotic War, the postwar rehabilitation and development of the national economy, and the building of a developed socialist society.

The central place in the publication is occupied by works of the past 14 years, when A.N. Kosygin held the post of chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

A wide range of political, economic and social problems of topical scientific and practical significance is illuminated in depth in the anthology.

The reports at the 23d, 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, the speeches at CPSU Central Committee plenums, at USSR Supreme Soviet sessions, at conferences on questions of economic leadership and at meetings with voters and the other materials in the two-volume work show the tremendous creative work of the party and people. [paragraph continues]

They reveal the distinctiveness of the party's policy at different stages of communist building--a policy which serves as a reliable compass with which the Soviet people created a developed socialist society and are now moving confidently toward attaining the highest goal of the state of the whole people--building communism.

In a number of works the author emphasizes the great significance of the CPSU Central Committee October (1964) Plenum, which ushered in a new approach to vital national economic problems, an approach based on an in-depth analysis of and comprehensive regard for the objective natural laws of economic development.

Backed by the historic experience of socialist building in our country and in the entire world socialist community, the party is delving increasingly deeply into the essence of economic relations in Soviet society in order to make fuller use of its economic laws and tremendous creative potential.

This process can be traced consistently in the works included in the two volumes. They show how the party, guided by Lenin's teaching and by the natural laws of the development of socialist society at its different stages, arms the Soviet people with scientifically substantiated plans--underpinned by the successes already achieved--for the country's economic, political and sociocultural development. These plans, when implemented, insure the material and spiritual burgeoning of all the Soviet republics and all the country's nations and nationalities, which represent a new socialist and internationalist community of people--the Soviet people.

The author shows the profoundly scientific approach of the party and government to drafting plans for the country's socioeconomic development. These plans' tasks are not established arbitrarily but follow from a generalization of the practice of building the new society and from a scientific analysis of the objective trends and requirements of the country's development at the modern stage.

The leading place in the system of economic management belongs to the state plan. The national economic plan must, above all, express the interests of the whole state. At the same time the plan is also a creative combination of the initiative and proposals of local organs with the economically sound projections of central planning organs for the development of individual economic sectors and regions of the country.

The materials in the two-volume work show with great convincing force how profoundly our plans express the humanism of socialist society and the Communist Party's concern for insuring that the life of the Soviet person is more interesting and full, that there is a businesslike, creative atmosphere in labor collectives and a healthy socio-economic climate, and that all this has a favorable effect on production.

The 10th 5-year Plan has been a new stage in the implementation of the long-term policy elaborated by the party in the sphere of socioeconomic development and the building of the material and technical base of communism under conditions of the unfolding scientific and technical revolution.

In the socialist society, economic relations and the forms and methods of management are not improved spontaneously but as a controlled process based on cognition and utilization of objective economic laws. This reveals the tremendous economic and organizing role of the Soviet state.

In A.N. Kosygin's works questions of the further improvement of national economic planning are examined in close connection with such important and determining tasks as making the fullest use of the entire potential of developed socialism to insure more dynamic development of production forces and to enhance the efficiency and quality of all work.

The author devotes much space to problems such as improved thrifty use of fixed productive capital in industry and agriculture, the elimination of major shortcomings in capital construction, more profound scientific and economic substantiation of all new construction and the broad and effective modernization of existing enterprises.

Our country possesses mighty production potential. During the first 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan fixed production capital was considerably extended and renewed. It grew by R195 billion to reach R1 trillion by the start of this year. During these years more than 700 large industrial enterprises were constructed.

But the growth of fixed capital, A.N. Kosygin points out, is a quantitative characterization of our potential. The qualitative aspect--that is, how this capital is utilized--is particularly important to us today. And it is being utilized far from identically in the various sectors. The improved utilization of fixed capital can provide tremendous opportunities for increasing the volume of production.

The two-volume work provides a profound and comprehensive elaboration of the question of further raising the scientific standard of planning the country's socioeconomic development.

Noting the great successes of Soviet science, the author emphasizes the need to try to insure that its role increases all the time and that all spheres of our life and activity develop on the basis of science.

Speaking of the great tasks confronting the social sciences, A.N. Kosygin emphasizes the need to bring economic science closer to the practice of communist building and to reinforce its assistance to our planning and economic organs.

The 25th CPSU Congress determined ways to further improve planning, management and the entire economic mechanism. The task of planning organs, ministries and departments, and that of economic science is to substantially enhance the role of the plan's qualitative indicators by aiming to increase and intensify production efficiency.

The drafting of comprehensive programs on the most important scientific, technical, economic and social problems, the author points out, must be an important direction in improving planning. Within the framework of a unified national economic plan, comprehensive programs will make it possible to concentrate resources on resolving key problems and to resolve intersector questions successfully.

The plan system is the creation of socialism and the expression of its fundamental advantages over capitalism. Our country is celebrating the 50th anniversary of the adoption of the First 5-Year Plan. Over these 50 years we have accumulated tremendous, and in many respects unique, experience of the planned development of the national economy, L.I. Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum. "But life does not stand still. New tasks demand new decisions and a creative approach to the organization of all planning work." Draft plans for the 11th 5-Year Plan and for the long term up to 1990 are now being prepared on the basis of this experience, and they are required to become a major landmark on the path of creating a communist society.

Our plans have become the chief instrument for implementing the Communist Party's economic policy. Everything that we outline in these plans serves to attain the social goals for the sake of which the socialist revolution was accomplished, A.N. Kosygin said in the report on the 61st anniversary of October. The chief task of our plans was and still is to further strengthen and develop the socialist system and to steadily raise the people's living standards on the basis of the economy's all-round upsurge.

The Soviet 5-year plans serve the attainment of the highest goal of socialist social production--the fullest satisfaction of the people's material and spiritual needs.

For this it is necessary to realize fully and to the maximum the potential opened up by the developed socialist society.

The efforts of labor collectives participating in socialist competition must be concentrated on fulfilling and overfulfilling the plan targets for 1979 and the 5-year plan as a whole, on raising work efficiency and quality, and on achieving high end results.

Our economy's greatest reserve, A.N. Kosygin emphasizes, is to decisively improve the situation in capital construction and to meet normative deadlines for commissioning and starting up new production capacities. But this reserve is still being utilized far from fully, and newly commissioned production capacities are being started up only slowly. Capital investment is spread too thinly over numerous projects. This happens because many ministries and departments try to resolve problems of a sector's development, above all through capital investments in new construction, instead of making fuller use of existing fixed capital and consistently pursuing a policy of production intensification.

Further improving capital construction and insuring the timely commissioning of industrial enterprises and other production and sociocultural projects are matters of paramount importance, the author points out.

The two volumes contain a number of works which show the party's consistent implementation of measures to further improve the management of the country's fast-growing economy, which represents a huge unified national economic complex.

The creation of production associations in industry, the consolidation of construction and installation organizations and interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration in agriculture, the author states, accord with the special features of the present stage of economic development and improve the organizational structure of the national economy and management.

In his report on the draft law on the USSR Council of Ministers at the ninth Supreme Soviet session, last convocation, A.N. Kosygin speaks of the need to continue persistently improving management, to raise the standard of leadership of the national economy, and to bring all management activities into line with the increased demands of the modern stage of the country's economic development.

It is the duty of economic leaders, we read in the anthology, to learn to manage in the new style, on the basis of in-depth assimilation of Marxist-Leninist theory, the theory and practice of management, scientific labor organization, the new methods of planning and economic encouragement and the use of mathematico-economic methods and computer equipment.

Further developing socialist democracy and broadening the working people's participation in production management, A.N. Kosygin emphasizes, is an important condition for raising the efficiency of organization and national economic management.

The author consistently adheres to and substantiates the idea that the dynamic growth of the socialist economy and the enhancement of the people's well-being and cultural living standards are a reliable basis, the foundation, on which the further development of the country's political life takes place. The improvement of socialist democracy and the involvement of increasingly broad masses of the working people in the management of state and public affairs in turn serve as an important factor in achieving new successes in the country's economic and social development.

The new USSR Constitution--that most important political document of modern times--gives an integral picture of mature socialism as a society in which the working people increasingly broadly enjoy the fruits of revolutionary gains, a society which insures man's real rights and freedoms in all spheres of life, A.N. Kosygin said in the report on the 61st October anniversary. But the effective utilization of rights and freedoms is inseparable from all citizens' conscientious fulfillment of their obligations to society, which are imposed on them by the Constitution and which correspond to the high political, moral and ethical norms and principles of the society of mature socialism.

Many of the works included in the anthology reflect the active and purposeful foreign policy activity of the Communist Party and its Politburo, headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the consistent and indefatigable fighter for the strengthening of peace among the peoples and for peaceful cooperation among all countries in resolving the most important problems confronting mankind.

The foreign policy activities of the party and the Soviet state are centered on urgent tasks of the struggle for peace and the prevention of a new world war, to curb the arms race and to assert the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. This is the natural line bequeathed by the great Lenin and consistently pursued by the party, for, as is pointed out in the anthology, mankind's future lies not in the arms race but in broad international cooperation in the name of peace and human progress.

A characteristic feature of the Soviet economy's development at the present stage, as the book reveals, is our national economy's more profound involvement in the international division of labor and the transfer of foreign economic cooperation to a long-term basis.

A.N. Kosygin's speeches at CEMA sessions and the other materials included in the anthology broadly illuminate questions of the development and deepening of economic and other relations with the fraternal socialist community countries. Here the reader will find extensive material showing the character and specific nature of the organization and activities of CEMA as the socialist countries' international economic organization, building its relations on the basis of comradely cooperation and fraternal mutual assistance.

The anthology contains interesting statistical material which shows that the CEMA countries constitute the most dynamic economic development zone on our planet.

The comprehensive program of socialist economic integration designed for a 20-year period, the concerted plan of multilateral integration measures first adopted at the CEMA session in 1975, and the elaboration of the socialist countries' long-term targeted cooperation programs will reveal new scope for further economic growth and for enhancing the well-being of the socialist community countries' peoples.

A number of the reports and speeches included in the two-volume work, which A.N. Kosygin delivered in our country and during foreign visits, show the consistency and purposefulness with which the Communist Party, its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pursue a Leninist foreign policy course and implement the peace program elaborated by the 24th CPSU Congress and the program approved by the 25th party congress of further struggle for peace, international cooperation and the peoples' freedom and independence.

The publication of A.N. Kosygin's book "Toward the Great Goal" constitutes a substantial addition to our party's rich ideological arsenal. It will help familiarize a wide circle of readers with the strategy, tactics and the multifaceted activities of the Communist Party at the most important stages of the country's history over the past four decades in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy, which have insured our motherland's confident progress toward communism.

JEWISH CELEBRATION OF PASSOVER IN MOSCOW REPORTED

LD112244 Moscow TASS in English 2102 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 11, TASS--A festive service for the Passover holiday attracted a large congregation to the central synagogue in Moscow. The gathering was congratulated by the chief rabbi of the synagogue, Yakov Fishman. The approaching days, he said, will be days of prayer for peace to all people. Rabbi Fishman reminded believers that the current year is being observed as the International Year of the Child. "Only for those can childhood be happy, who grow up in peace on earth. For providing a joyous life to all children, people of good-will should work for disarmament, for stopping the spending on weapons of tremendous assets that could be used to build schools, to control diseases," the rabbi said. The service was led by the synagogue's Cantor Solomon Kleinman. As always during holidays, a choir sang in the synagogue. Following the service, guests were invited into the synagogue's round hall for the traditional festive supper--Seder. The guests included believers constantly and actively participating in the life of the Moscow Jewish religious community, elderly single members of the congregation, the teachers and students of the synagogue's eclesiastical school. The chairman of the Moscow community, Yakov Mikenberg, told a TASS correspondent that the synagogue bakery baked for religious Jews of Moscow more than 150 tons of matzos, baked according to all the rules under the personal supervision of the chief rabbi. Matzos was available to all who wanted it. Yakov Mikenberg said that some 10 tons of matzos was delivered to the homes of sick persons, war invalids and elderly people.

RESHUFFLE NOTED IN UKRAINE'S RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS COUNCIL

AU120945 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 12 Apr 79 AU

[Text] The Ukrainian Council of Ministers has appointed Nikolay Afanasiyevich Kolesnik chairman of the Council for Religious Affairs under the Ukrainian Council of Ministers. The Ukrainian Council of Ministers has relieved Konstantin Zakhariyevich Litvin of the duties of chairman of the Council for Religious Affairs under the Ukrainian Council of Ministers in connection with his retirement on pension.

PARTY-STATE RESOLUTION ON 1979 HARVEST MEASURES PUBLISHED

LD111247 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 79 pp 1-2 LD

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Additional Measures To Insure the Gathering of the Harvest and Procurements of Agricultural Produce and Fodder in 1979 and Successful Livestock Wintering in the 1979-1980 Period."

With a view to successfully gathering the harvest, procuring high-quality agricultural produce and coarse and succulent fodder and successfully carrying out livestock wintering, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have instructed the union republic Communist Party Central Committees and Councils of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Rsources, the USSR State Committee for the Sale of Agricultural Equipment [Goskomselkhoztekhnika], the USSR Ministry of Procurements, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, Tsentrosoyuz, kraykoms, obkoms, raykoms, autonomous republic Councils of Ministers, local soviet ispolkoms, local agricultural organs and the leaders of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and procurement organizations to insure the timely preparation of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and procurement organizations for the harvest and procurement of agricultural produce and fodder in 1979 and also for successful livestock wintering in the 1979-1980 period. For this it is necessary:

--To insure the total safekeeping of all grain crops and their proper utilization, particularly for winter crops and corn;

--To elaborate and implement specific measures to accelerate the rate of repair of grain-harvesting, silage-harvesting, potato-harvesting and beet-harvesting combines, windrow harvesters, fodder procurement machines and other harvesting equipment and also transportation facilities so that the aforementioned equipment is readied no later than 2 weeks before the start of the agricultural crop harvest and fodder procurement, with particular attention being paid to the quality of equipment repairs. With a view to this, to insure full utilization of the repair workshop capacities of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika enterprises, by organizing two-shift work in them. Industrial enterprise workers must be enlisted for repair work where necessary;

--To create before the beginning of the harvest an exchange pool of the necessary quantities of components, units and spare parts in USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika organizations and on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, to prepare stationary and mobile technical servicing facilities, to insure reliable dispatch communications and to take measures for the timely repair of livestock-raising premises, fodder shops, warehouse premises, silage and cured hay stores, drying centers and the equipment of these installations;

--To elaborate and implement measures to insure production of high-quality grain, sunflowers, raw cotton, sugar beet, fiber flax, potatoes, vegetables and fodder and to prevent losses of this produce during harvesting and transportation to the procurement centers and storage sites;

--To insure the broad introduction on kolkhozes and sovkhozes of advanced methods of equipment utilization and the comprehensive organization of harvesting work based on the experience of Ipatovskiy Rayon in Stavropolskiy Kray and of other leading rayons and farms in the country;

--To man farms with tractor and machine driver cadres to insure two-shift working by machine and tractor units and to insure an improvement in the skill of machine operator cadres and the extensive development of socialist competition among agricultural machine operators to achieve the highest labor productivity while maintaining high quality and making maximum use of harvesting machine capacities;

--To insure that public catering and cultural, consumer and medical services are properly organized on farms during the period of the harvesting and procurement of agricultural produce and fodder;

--To detail, with consideration of the prevailing conditions, fodder procurement targets to insure that livestock are more fully provided with fodder during the 1979-1980 wintering season, paying particular attention to organizing the fulfillment and overfulfillment on every farm of the plans for the procurement of hay, cured hay, silage, grass meal and granulated and pelleted fodder and also to utilizing all reserves for the supplementary stockpiling and rational utilization of fodder resources on farms;

--To allocate areas of fodder crops to mechanized fodder-production teams and links, providing them with the equipment and fertilizers necessary for obtaining high harvests;

--To organize, simultaneously with the procurement of coarse fodder, its transportation to livestock wintering sites so that the transportation of fodder to livestock-raising farmsteads is largely completed before the livestock are moved indoors and also to take the necessary measures to protect fodder against fire and theft;

--To complete before 1 November 1979 the veterinary inspection of all livestock left for wintering and the implementation of a complex of preventive veterinary measures to avert animal diseases.

The union republic Communist Party Central Committees and Councils of Ministers, kraykoms, obkoms and raykoms, autonomous republic Councils of Ministers and local soviet ispolkoms and trade union and Komsomol organs must develop in good time mass political work aimed at successfully gathering the 1979 harvest and preparing for the livestock wintering season. They must insure the correct placement and organization of the work of communists, local soviet deputies, the trade union and Komsomol aktiv and people's control officials in the decisive sectors of production and must enhance their role and responsibility in the struggle for the complete safekeeping, rapid transportation and high-quality processing of the harvest.

The union republic Councils of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction, the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika and other ministries and departments which carry out construction and installation work on sovkhozes and kolkhozes are instructed to take the necessary measures to accelerate construction and commissioning of the livestock-raising premises and fodder shops envisaged by the 1979 plan, insuring that they are commissioned no later than November 1979. The USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika and USSR Gossnab must insure that the complete sets of technological and other equipment necessary for this purpose are delivered to the construction projects scheduled for completion.

The USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika and the union republic Councils of Ministers must expand their work on repair and technical servicing of livestock-raising equipment and machines for the processing and preparation of fodder on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and insure that the necessary exchange pool of components, units and complete machines and equipment for livestock-raising farmsteads is created in rayon selkhoztekhnika associations.

The USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry is instructed to complete the repair and preparation of meat-processing enterprises before the main inflow of livestock and poultry--no later than 1 August for meat and no later than 1 July 1979 for poultry combines--to staff these enterprises with qualified workers and specialists, to organize continuous work by meat combines and poultry combines in receiving and processing livestock, poultry and rabbits and also to insure that the live weight and fatness of the animals and poultry received are preserved.

The attention of party, soviet and agricultural organs and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders is drawn to the need for the timely procurement of fodder on all areas of sown grasses and natural meadows. Maximum use for fodder purposes must be made of sugar beet and potato haulm, vegetable waste and also straw, chaff and waste from the food industry and public catering. The necessary measures must be taken to procure and create reserve fodder stocks on the winter pastures.

The union republic Councils of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Ministry of Procurements must take measures to increase production of perennial grass seeds, particularly alfalfa and clover and must implement the necessary measures to improve seed growing, to fulfill the set targets for the supply of the aforementioned seeds to the unionwide reserve and also to provide the subsidiary farms of enterprises, organizations and institutions with quality seeds, planting material and young pedigree livestock.

The union republic Councils of Ministers are instructed to insure strict control over the laying in by farms of their own high quality seeds in order to meet their own requirements fully, over the creation of standby and carryover stocks of grain and pulse crop seeds on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state farms and also over the fulfillment of the plan for procuring quality seeds for state resources. The entire harvest of strains of grain and pulse crops and simple corn hybrids which are in short supply or which are promising must be used exclusively for seed purposes.

The USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika and the union republic Councils of Ministers are instructed to prepare before the 1979 harvest truck columns from "transselkhoztekhnika" enterprises, insuring that each truck is provided with two drivers. Permission is given, where necessary, for these truck columns to be transferred from one union republic to another in order to gather the harvest and procure agricultural produce. The Ministry of Railways must provide railroad flatcars as required [po predyavleniyu gruza] for transporting the truck columns.

In order to accelerate the gathering of the grain crop harvest according to prevailing conditions, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika and the Ministry of Railways, by agreement with the union republic Councils of Ministers, are authorized in May-August 1979 to change the delivery schedules of combines for harvesting grain and industrial crops and also other harvesting machines and where necessary to send experienced combine operators for the harvest period from other union republics to the Kazakh SSR and the virgin land areas of the RSFSR.

The USSR Gossnab and the USSR ministries and departments producing harvesting and other agricultural machines, trucks, spare parts for them, batteries, metal products and batching-up articles, industrial rubber and electrical engineering goods, equipment and other materials for production purposes must in 1979 insure ahead-of-schedule manufacture and delivery to agricultural and water resources enterprises within the timetables laid down by the resolution.

Industrial ministries and departments have been set a target for the additional manufacture and delivery to agriculture of agricultural machines, spare parts for tractors, harvesting machines, tractor trailers and irrigation equipment and also fuels and lubricants.

The Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the Ministry of Machine Building for Livestock Raising and Fodder Production and other machine-building ministries must organize uninterrupted work by support points and bases to service equipment which is under guarantee. The aforementioned points and bases must be provided with the necessary quantity of spare parts, components and units for the efficient repair of harvesting equipment which breaks down.

The union republic Councils of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika are instructed by the time of the 1979 harvest to stockpile fuel and lubricants in quantities sufficient to insure uninterrupted work by the truck and tractor pool, to monitor strictly the utilization and storage of petroleum products on farms, to prevent their improper utilization and also to take measures to insure the economical use of fuel and lubricants in strict accordance with the operative norms.

The union republic Councils of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Procurements and the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika must carry out the necessary measures at grain reception enterprises to insure the speediest weighing and unloading of grain from large-capacity trucks and truck trains and also the timely loading and unloading of grain from railroad cars, to staff the chemical monitoring departments of grain reception enterprises with the necessary number of laboratory workers so that grain quality can be determined promptly and correctly and also to form transport teams to transport agricultural produce from the fields to the threshing floors, warehouses and stores on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, to form truck detachments from truck trains and trucks with heightened load capacities in order to deliver agricultural produce from the kolkhozes and sovkhozes to the state procurement centers and to allocate kolkhozes and sovkhozes to grain reception enterprises for the delivery of grain to the state. Attention is drawn to the need to elaborate and approve grain transportation timetables (taking round-the-clock work into account), to create in rayons, oblasts, krays and republics operational dispatch groups to guide grain shipments and to improve the utilization of motor transportation.

The beet-sowing union republic Councils of Ministers along with the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry and the Ministry of Railways must examine and resolve the question of organizing before 1 September 1979 additional beet-reception centers near railroad stations and paved roads in order to reduce the distance of sugar beet shipments and to decrease the time taken to transport it from kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The union republic Councils of Ministers are authorized to enlist for the 1979 harvest trucks and high-sided trailers along with drivers and repair facilities from all enterprises, institutions and organizations, except trucks of the ministries and departments on the approved list, and to establish a procedure for assigning the enlisted trucks to the motor vehicle enterprises, sovkhozes and kolkhozes and a procedure for organizing these trucks into truck columns and also for providing them with spare parts, repair facilities and petroleum products.

It is deemed necessary to organize round-the-clock work by trucks transporting grain and other agricultural produce. With a view to this the union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms must insure that all the trucks engaged in the harvest are manned with drivers, using two drivers per truck and where necessary enlisting drivers from other sectors of the national economy.

It is envisaged that truck drivers, repair workers, machine operators, truck column chiefs and truck unit controllers and als the truck drivers of kolkhozes and interkolkhoz enterprises and organizations assigned to transport grain, other agricultural produce and bulk silage and cured hay will retain 75 percent of their average wage but not less than the basic wage rate at their main place of work throughout their assignment. These sums are to be paid by enterprises, institutions and organizations from their own funds at these working people's main place of work but the drivers assigned from kolkhozes and interkolkhoz enterprises and organizations are to be paid from the budget of the union republic to which they are sent and at their place of work in the organizations and farms during the harvest. In this connection the assigned workers' are not to be paid per diem or accommodation allowances.

An additional bonus of 25 percent of the basic wage rate, calculated on the basis of the results of work during each shift, on condition that the shift target is fulfilled within the prescribed work time, is established for drivers working on large-capacity trucks and trucks with trailers (truck trains) transporting grain and other agricultural produce of the 1979 harvest.

In addition to previous measures on bonuses for drivers for the overfulfillment of production norms union republic Councils of Ministers are authorized in 1979 to give bonuses to drivers working on the transportation of grain and sugar beets from combines and to procurement centers in two shifts (two drivers per truck) and for insuring continuous work by trucks for at least 20 hours a day amounting to 20 percent on their basic wage rate, while in Siberia, the Urals, the lower and middle Volga and in the virgin lands of the Kazakh SSR the bonus for drivers working on grain transportation will be 40 percent of the basic wage rate. Bonuses are to be computed in accordance with the daily work results on condition that the daily target is fulfilled and that the truck is handed over in good condition for work the next day. The payment to drivers of the bonuses stipulated by this resolution is effected by the enterprises and organizations to which they are assigned.

It is stipulated that the tractor and machine operators of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises and also tractor and machine operators assigned to the harvest and working on combines and other harvesting units in harvesting grain and pulse crops, perennial grass seeds, long-staple flax, silage and fodder crops are to be given 2-4 quintals of grain (free of charge) for fulfilling the seasonal norm fixed in the farm if they bring in the harvest in good condition and without losses.

It is planned to give grain to other combine harvesters and some harvesting unit workers: A tractor and machine operator working on a tractor will receive 80 percent of the amount of grain allocated to a tractor and machine operator working on a combine harvester, while an assistant tractor and machine operator working on a combine harvester and a truck driver will receive 70 percent of this amount and a master mechanic servicing harvesting units will get 50 percent. Here, if so desired, wages in kind may be replaced by money amounting to the cost of the additional grain at delivery prices.

It is planned to allocate up to 0.5 kg of grain, depending on yield and harvesting conditions, and up to 1.5 kg of peas from every hectare harvested to tractor and machine operators working on reapers when they are cutting grain crops into swaths on the farms of Siberia, the Urals, the Far East and the virgin land regions of Kazakhstan during the first 7 days and in the remaining regions in the first 5 days of the mass harvesting of each crop. Union republic Councils of Ministers determine the norms and procedure for the issue of grain by sovkhozes and other state farms in the aforesaid amounts.

Directors of sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises are authorized to sell up to 10 percent of the harvest of potatoes, vegetables, fruit, grapes, berries and melons to pay the wages of permanent sovkhoz workers and workers enlisted for the harvest of these crops at their planned prime cost and at prices no higher than retail prices.

It is recommended that these types of incentives for the workers of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises also be applied to kolkhozes.

With a view to intensifying the material interest of the harvesting and transportation complex workers in carrying out the harvest rapidly and without losses, the union republic Councils of Ministers, by agreement with the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, are authorized to introduce as an experiment in 1979 on sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises the payment of the labor of the complexes' workers dependent on the average actual wage of tractor and machine operators working on combines or other harvesting units (disregarding the grade increment). The size of wages for master adjusters, workers providing technical servicing for harvesting units, and tractor and machine operators employed in other work within the complex is determined as a percentage of the average wage of tractor and machine operators working on harvesting units on the basis of the correlation between the basic wage rates fixed for these workers and the basic wage rate of the tractor and machine operator working on a harvesting unit. The payment for truck drivers servicing the harvesting units is up to 80 percent, for complex chiefs up to 120 percent and that of their assistants up to 80 percent of the average wage of tractor and machine operators working on harvesting units.

Harvesting and transport complex workers are paid under the aforesaid system in accordance with high-quality work and also on condition that the total wages of all working people in the complex per unit of produce gathered does not exceed the corresponding total wages which would be added in accordance with the existing wage conditions.

Union republic Councils of Ministers have the right, as an exception, to enlist in 1979, on the basis of republics' krays' and oblasts' internal resources and with the consent of farm leaders, the able-bodied population of cities, workers settlements and rural populated centers for agricultural work and work at grain reception centers.

It is prescribed that workers and employees enlisted for agricultural work and for work at grain reception centers in 1979 will retain 50 percent of their average monthly earnings at their primary place of work. The aforesaid sums are paid by enterprises and organizations at the workers' and employees' primary places of work out of their own funds. In this connection workers and employees enlisted for agricultural work and for work at grain reception centers are not paid per diem or accommodation allowances.

Union republics Councils of Ministers are authorised to pay tractor and machine operators and other machine operators who go to do harvest work in 1979 on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in other republics, krays and oblasts the cost of a return journey to the temporary work place and to pay them their average wage while they are traveling and for the first 3 days on arrival at the sovkhoz or kolkhoz. The aforesaid machine operators are paid at the sovkhozes in accordance with the norms and rates operating at the sovkhozes.

It is prescribed that these working people should retain 75 percent of their average wages at their primary work place. The aforesaid sums are paid by enterprises and organizations out of their own funds at the machine operators' primary work place and the machine operators sent on assignment from kolkhozes are paid out of the budget of the union republic to which they are assigned, at the farms where they are doing harvest work. In this connection machine operators on assignment are not paid per diem or accommodation allowances.

Kolkhozes are instructed to pay machine operators sent on assignment in accordance with the norms and rates operating on sovkhozes.

Machine operators sent on assignment from kolkhozes are given an earnings increment for their length of service in their specialty, the size of the increment being fixed according to their primary place of work. The aforesaid increment is paid by the farms to which the machine operators are assigned for the harvest.

Kolkhozes are instructed to include the working time of tractor and machine operators and truck drivers sent to other farms for the harvest in the fulfillment of the minimum amount of labor entitling a worker to annual paid leave.

Union republic Councils of Ministers are authorized to apply the procedure for paying wages and traveling expenses to tractor and machine operators and truck drivers of sovkhozes and other state enterprises who go to other parts of the country to procure coarse fodder.

Union republics Councils of Ministers are ordered to provide accommodation for incoming workers and cultural and everyday and medical services for them, and also to make rational use of the aforesaid workers during the harvest while strictly observing the rules of labor protection.

Union republic Councils of Ministers are authorized to pay tractor and machine operators engaged in harvesting raising [matochnyy] sugar beets and seed beets at increased rates in 1979 on sovkhozes during the initial days of the mass harvest (but for no more than 10 days), as envisaged by the earlier CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU resolution for the payment of tractor and machine operators engaged in the harvest of grain and pulse crops, corn for silage, sunflower, potatoes and grass for seeds.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers and Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers are entitled to authorize kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises to sell for cash, delivery prices, to tractor and machine operators and assistant tractor and machine operators who have come to do harvest work in the virgin land regions of the RSFSR and Kazakh SSR and have fulfilled the seasonal norm for combine harvester output in these regions up to 10 quintals of grain and smaller amounts for those who have not fulfilled the seasonal norm. The USSR Ministry of Procurements is authorized to receive at station and quay reception centers in 1979, as an exception, from tractor and machine operators, assistant tractor and machine operators and truck drivers who have come to do harvest work in the virgin land regions of the RSFSR and Kazakh SSR up to 14 quintals of the grain they have earned and up to 4 quintals from each worker who has come to do harvest work in other regions of production of a certificate from the farm on the quantity of grain earned at the 1979 harvest and to issue them with an equal quantity of grain at their place of permanent residence.

Union republic Councils of Ministers are authorized to enlist for work in 1979 during the most strenuous periods of work on kolkhozes and sovkhozes tractors and gasoline road tankers with their drivers and also tractor and machine operators and truck drivers from industrial, transport and other enterprises and from establishments and other organizations without detriment to the fulfillment of the plan targets which have been set.

The USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Affairs is instructed to join the AUCCTU in explaining wages for tractor and machine operators and other machine operators and truck drivers assigned to work in 1979 on kolkhozes and sovkhozes under the conditions existing in 1978.

Directors of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises are authorized in 1979 to issue (gratis) up to 10 percent of the hay and silage procured and up to 20 percent of the straw as an extra payment for working people engaged in harvesting hay and straw, procuring silage and senazh and producing grass meal and to sell it at the planned prime cost to permanent workers at sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises on which there is privately owned domestic livestock.

Directors of sovkhozes, forestry enterprises and other state agricultural enterprises are granted the right to issue up to 50 percent of the hay (gratis) to workers employed in the mowing and procurement of hay by hand on land where the use of tractors and machinery is unsuitable. No payment is made for the work involved in the procurement of hay that is issued gratis.

These types of incentives for the workers of sovkhozes and other state enterprises are also recommended for use on kolkhozes.

Union republic Councils of Ministers are granted the right to authorize sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises and to recommend kolkhozes to sell grain at delivery prices in 1979 to tractor and machine operators employed in early fall plowing.

For the purpose of reducing the time taken over the reception of grain the RSFSR Council of Ministers and Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers are granted the right to pay loading workers employed in the loading and unloading of grain at reception centers in the virgin land regions at a rate 50 percent higher from the time when the grain starts coming in until 1 December on condition that they fulfill the daily work norm.

The minister of railways is instructed:

--To ship trucks from suppliers to points where the truck columns created in the RSFSR, the Ukraine and Kazakh SSR are formed, to transport the truck columns to their place of work, to redeploy them in new areas of work and also return them to their permanent work points by railroad transport (scheduled trains) with one passenger car per convoy;

--To provide railroad cars on notification in June-August 1979 to the Rostselmash production association, the Krasnoyarsk, Taganrog and Tula combine plants and also to the Voronezhzernomash and the Berdyansk reaper production association;

--To insure in 1979 the accelerated delivery of freightcars carrying fruit and vegetables to their points of destination from southern regions of the RSFSR and from the Ukraine, Uzbek SSR, Georgian SSR, Turkmen SSR, Tadzhik SSR, Azerbaijan SSR, Moldavian SSR, Armenian SSR and Kazakh SSR. The traffic schedules must include special high-speed trains for transporting this produce;

--To insure that cars are provided for shipping watermelons and musk melons in accordance with the plans of procurement organizations and in accordance with orders put in 5 days before the shipment of this produce begins;

--To insure the shipment in 1979 of automobile gasoline and diesel fuel for agriculture at the time and to the points laid down in the resolution;

--To ship from 1 October 1979 to 1 May 1980, in accordance with a tariff which is 50 percent lower than the existing one, no penalties being exacted for underloading freightcars in terms of their capacity when fully loaded with pressed coarse fodder.

The Ministry of Railways, the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet and the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet are instructed to insure the first-priority delivery of freightcars, ships and containers for the shipment of seeds, trucks, tractors, trailers, agricultural machinery, equipment, spare parts, tires, rolled metal, timber and construction materials, petroleum products, mineral fertilizers, toxic chemicals, feed salt and other materials. They must control the movement by rail and water of trains and ships carrying freight destined for agriculture for harvest work and grain reception enterprises for the construction of elevators, mixed feed enterprises, mills and buildings connected with insuring the procurement and safekeeping of grain and other agricultural products and also carrying apatite concentrate from enterprises producing phosphate fertilizers. If above-plan shipments are necessary, freightcars, ships and containers must be provided for shipping the aforementioned freight by agreement with ministries and departments.

Union republic Councils of Ministers and USSR ministries and departments are instructed to formulate and implement the necessary measures to accelerate the unloading of freightcars carrying freight for agriculture and agricultural products. The USSR Gosbank is asked to grant, as an exception, individual kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises long-term credit to pay for harvesting equipment and for expenditure on the construction and modernization of grain drying centers, covered threshing floors and grain storehouses and also technical servicing stations and centers.

Union republic Councils of Ministers are authorized to enlist for agricultural work in 1979, as an exception, VUZ students (except those in the first and final years) and senior students at specialized secondary educational establishments (except final year students) and also students at vocational and technical schools (apart from secondary vocational and technical schools). [paragraph continues]

Students at these educational establishments are to be recruited for agricultural work only in cases of extreme necessity and for a period of not more than 1 month.

Union republic CP Central Committees, kraykoms, obkoms and raykoms and party organizations at industrial enterprises are instructed to organize aid to kolkhozes, sovkhozes and grain reception and grain processing enterprises in the form of patronage on the part of industrial enterprises in repairing harvesting equipment, elevators and grain stores; in preparing and conducting the harvest and procurement of agricultural products and fodder; and also in repairing livestock-raising premises, equipping fodder shops and fodder preparation facilities and mechanizing labor-intensive processes at farmsteads in 1979.

Union republic Councils of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Procurements and the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika are instructed to insure strict economies of material resources allocated for the 1979 harvest.

It has been established that ministers and leaders of USSR departments bear personal responsibility for the fulfillment of the set targets for the production and supply to agriculture of material and technical resources.

The USSR People's Control Committee is instructed to exercise control over the fulfillment of the targets laid down by the resolution.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution also determines other measures for the prompt preparation and organized conduct of the harvest and procurement of agricultural products and fodder in 1979 and the successful wintering of livestock in the 1979-1980 period.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers expressed confidence that party, soviet, agricultural, trade union and Komsomol organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, industrial and transport organizations, guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July and November (1978) plenums, will make every effort to successfully fulfill the tasks for the further development of agriculture and will adopt measures to insure that the harvest is promptly gathered without losses, the requisite amount of fodder is procured, plans for the sale of grain and other agricultural products to the state in 1979 are fulfilled and overfulfilled, and livestock is successfully wintered in the 1979-1980 period.

BRIEFS

ENCOURAGING PRIVATE FARMING--The Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast Soviet at its recent session discussed tasks for the further development of private subsidiary farms belonging to kolkhoz farmers, workers, employees and other citizens, of collective fruit and vegetable growing, and of subsidiary farms owned by enterprises, organizations and institutions in the oblast. Local soviets and farm managers, it was noted, promote the development of private subsidiary farms. More than 20,000 kolkhoz and sovkhoz families have their private plots. Working people at many enterprises collectively tend groves and gardens. The session noted the need to organize the procurement of farm produce in this sector, to supply the farms with equipment, cement and other materials. Measures to eliminate the shortcomings were outlined. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1509 GMT 2 Apr 79 AU]

ACADEMICIAN ALEKSANDROV ON USSR, WESTERN ENERGY POLICIES

LD112008 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The U.S. President, Jimmy Carter, declared in Washington that his country is committed to the use of nuclear energy despite the Harrisburg accident. He said that there was no need for the United States to abandon nuclear energy, which supplies up to 15 percent of U.S. power needs. A similar view was expressed by Anatoliy Aleksandrov, the president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. Anatoliy Aleksandrov notes the rapid growth of energy consumption in the world. It doubles every 15 to 20 years. This is the result of the sweeping industrialization process and the necessity to raise crop yields and mine minerals at greater depths than before. The share of oil and gas in the energy industry is growing faster than the share of any other fuel. The resources in the world can be exhausted in 20 to 50 years. This poses an acute economic and political problem.

A number of major capitalist countries, Academician Aleksandrov goes on to say, have to import oil and they import it mainly from the Middle East. Should the shipments stop, a complete economic crash would follow within 3 to 5 years. In the struggle for oil the capitalist powers are prepared to use every kind of pressure, up to the use of arms, against oil-producing countries. On the other hand, the oil-and gas-producing countries naturally want their main national wealth to last for as long as possible.

In the opinion of Academician Aleksandrov, mankind can avoid an energy crisis if a sensible energy policy is followed and the achievements of science are utilized. Consumption of nuclear power and coal must be increased. The development of the nuclear power industry makes it necessary to protect the environment reliably against radiations. This important engineering problem can be solved, the Soviet scientist points out. He attributes the brake put on the development of the nuclear power industry in the capitalist countries and the hue and cry about the recent accident at the American nuclear power plant near Harrisburg to the fact that the construction of new nuclear power stations jeopardizes the profits of fuel corporations. Here in the Soviet Union, says Academician Aleksandrov, the nuclear power industry is steadily advancing. Scientists are working on new types of reactors. They have developed the concept of reactors for heating cities. Such reactors will be absolutely safe and can be located in residential areas.

The Soviet scientist feels that the growth of coal consumption is inevitable. The world's coal reserves can last 200 to 500 years. The Soviet Union has constantly been developing its coal industry. It has established giant facilities in the eastern regions. The coal and nuclear power industries can, between them, ensure with energy all areas. It will take much effort and time, at least 3 decades, to change the fuel consumption pattern. The Soviet Union can go ahead with this process according to plan, relying on its own energy resources and boosting the energy industry.

SALYUT-SOYUZ DOCKING ABORTED, SOYUZ-33 TO RETURN TO EARTH

Salyut-33 Initial Work Reported

LD111410 Moscow TASS in English 0905 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 11, TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov reports from the Baykonur Cosmodrome:

Not one manned spacecraft was blast off in such a bad weather in which the Soyuz-33 ship lifted off from the Baykonur Cosmodrome. The strong wind was raging and during gusts of wind its velocity reached up to 18 metres per second.

Let us consider this as a rehearsal for weightlessness, the ship's commander told his Bulgarian friend before entering the ship. And in two hours' time when the ship was put into the orbit, the cosmonauts were far away from the raging weather of the earth, in the realm of quiet.

Flying over the Far East, Nikolay Rukavishnikov and Georgi Ivanov saw their first dawn in space and got down to work.

During the first three orbits the cosmonauts are working wearing spacesuits, until they get convinced of the normal functioning of all the systems and units of the spaceship. In the Flight Control Center, everything was prepared for the first manoeuvering in the orbit.

The slightest deviations from the present orbit were taken into consideration. The strong wind during the blast-off was taken into account, too. At the fourth and fifth orbits, by switching off the correcting engines, the ship's orbit will be brought close to the orbit of the Salyut-6 station. The rendezvous with the station is planned to be held on April 11 by midnight.

Dealing with these main cares before the rendezvous with the station, the cosmonauts went to sleep at four o'clock in the morning. Lieutenant General Vladimir Shatalov reported that the members of the main crew of the station Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin adopted the time-table planned for the docking and are now checking on the systems of the Salyut-6 station before the rendezvous in the orbit.

Cosmonauts Prepare for Docking

LD111646 Moscow TASS in English 1419 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 11, TASS--TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre:

By 16 hours Moscow time, the spaceship Soyuz-33 made 13 orbits around the earth.

After manoeuvring on the orbit, the parameters of the trajectory of the spaceship's movement are as follows: the maximum distance from the earth's surface 330 km, the minimum distance 273 km, the period of revolution 90.1 minutes, inclination of the orbit 51.6 degrees.

During the radio communications sessions Cosmonauts Nikolay Rukavishnikov and Georgi Ivanov report that the onboard systems of the ship Soyuz-33 are functioning normally. The crew is performing the planned operation for preparing the ship for the rendezvous with the station Salyut-6.

Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin are making preparations on board the orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-32 for the docking with the spaceship Soyuz-33.

The flight of both manned spacecraft proceeds in accordance with the program. The cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov, Valeriy Ryumin, Nikolay Rukavishnikov and Georgi Ivanov feel well.

Docking Aborted

LD120434 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0300 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Here is a report from the Flight Control Center:

In accordance with the program of the flight of the international crew, on 11 April at 2154 Moscow time, the approach of the spacecraft Soyuz-33 to the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-32 began. During the process of approach deviations occurred in the normal operation of the approach correcting motors of the craft Soyuz-33 and the docking of the craft with the Salyut-6 station was aborted.

Cosmonauts Nikolay Rukavishnikov and Georgi Ivanov began preparations to return to earth.

COSMOS-1092 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 12 APRIL

LD120942 Moscow TASS in English 0913 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 12, TASS--The artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1092 was launched in the Soviet Union today.

The sputnik carries scientific equipment designed to continue the program of exploration of outer space.

The sputnik was put into an orbit with the following parameters: the initial period of revolution--105 minutes, the maximum distance from the surface of the earth (in apogee)--1021 kilometres; the minimum distance from the surface from the earth (in perigee)--983 kilometres; the inclination of the orbit is 83 degrees.

The equipment aboard the sputnik is functioning normally.

NEW MOLNIYA SATELLITE WILL AID DOMESTIC COMMUNICATIONS

LD120940 Moscow TASS in English 0905 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 12, TASS--Another Molniya-1 communications satellite was launched in the Soviet Union today. The Molniya-1 communications satellite is designed for long-range telephone and telegraph radio communications and also the transmission of Soviet Central Television programs to points of the Orbita network located in the extreme north, Siberia, the Far East and Central Asia.

The sputnik was placed on a high-elliptic orbit with an apogee of 40,590 km in the northern hemisphere and a perigee of 656 km in the southern hemisphere. The period of revolution of the sputnik is 12 hours 15 minutes and its orbit inclination 62.9 degrees.

Besides apparatuses for the transmission of television programs and for long-range multichannel radio communications, the sputnik carries apparatuses of the signalling and measuring complex and also systems of orientation, correction of orbit and energy supplies for the sputnik.

According to data received, the apparatuses, installed in the sputnik, function smoothly and the communications sessions via the Molniya-1 sputnik will be held in conformity with the scheduled program.